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A  
GERMAN ACCIDENCE

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY

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## THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

## HINTS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Form:	Printing.	Writing.		
a	A a		if long,* like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> ; if short,* like <i>a</i> in <i>plant</i>	Water; Mann
b	B b		{ at the beginning of a word or syllable, and when doubled, like the English <i>b</i> in all other cases like the English <i>p</i>	Ball, Ebbe Kalb, Abt
c	C c		before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , and <i>y</i> , like <i>ts</i> ; in other cases, like <i>k</i> <sup>(a)</sup>	Cigarre, Cypresse; Capitel, Credit
d	D d		{ at the beginning of a word or syllable, and when doubled, like the English <i>d</i> in all other cases, like the English <i>t</i> when long,* like <i>a</i> in <i>share</i> or like the French <i>é</i> (thus in the prefixes <i>Ge</i> and <i>Be</i> , and the final <i>e</i> )	da, Troddel Band, und der, wer, herein ewig, jemals, geht, Kaffee
e	E e		{ when short,* like <i>e</i> in <i>shell</i> (thus in the prefixes <i>er</i> , <i>ver</i> , <i>ge</i> , and in the final syllables <i>el</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>et</i> , <i>es</i> )	Gedult, belohnt, Liebe schnell, Welt, denn Erfindung, zerriß, Gabel, loben
f	F f		like the English <i>f</i>	fand
g	G g		{ when initial, hard like the English <i>g</i> in <i>garden</i> after the letter <i>n</i> , like <i>g</i> in <i>long</i> in other cases something like <i>ç</i> (page 3), but less aspirated	Garten, geben Ring, fangen Tag, bewog, Flug; Weg, fertig
h	H h		{ at the beginning of a word or syllable, it is aspirated as in English between two vowels the aspiration is scarcely audible in all other cases the <i>h</i> is mute <sup>(a)</sup>	Hand, Freiheit gehen, Schuhe froß, Hahn, Muth
i	I i		if long,* like <i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> ; if short,* like <i>i</i> in <i>pity</i>	nir; finden
j	J j		like <i>y</i> in <i>yard</i> (except in French words, where it retains the original sound)	je; Journal
k	K k		like the English <i>k</i> , except that it is distinctly sounded before the letter <i>n</i>	kalt, Knie
l	L l		like the English <i>l</i>	Land
m	M m		like the English <i>m</i>	Mann
n	N n		like the English <i>n</i>	nimm
o	O o		if long,* like <i>o</i> in <i>home</i> ; if short,* like <i>o</i> in <i>top</i>	Ofen; Gott
p	P p		like the English <i>p</i> , except that it is distinctly sounded before <i>f</i> and <i>ß</i>	Palme, Pfeifer, Psalm
q	Q q		is always followed by <i>u</i> , and <i>qu</i> to be sounded like <i>qu</i> in <i>queen</i>	Quelle
r	R r		more distinct and vibrating than the English <i>r</i>	Ritter
s	S s		{ at the beginning of a syllable being preceded by a mute consonant, like <i>s</i> in <i>soul</i> at the beginning of a word being followed by <i>p</i> , like <i>sh</i> in <i>shade</i> † in all other cases, soft, like <i>z</i> in <i>zeal</i>	Krebst spinnen so, reisen
			like <i>s</i> in <i>sin</i>	daß, Bosheit
			hard, like <i>ss</i> in <i>kiss</i>	Gruß, reißen

\* See Rule 3, page 3.

† See Note c, page 3.

(a) Modern Orthography often replaces this letter by *ß* or *z*, according to the sound to be given to it; *Zeit*, *Kanal* = *Zeit*, *Ganal*.

(b) Being then merely a sign that the foregoing vowel is long.

And if that vowel be preceded or followed by *t*, the *ß* is placed after the *t*; e.g. *thun*, to do; *Noth*, need = *tun*, *Nit*.The sound of the English *th* is unknown in German.(c) Both *f* and *s* are forms of a soft *s*: *f* being used at the beginning or in the middle of a word or syllable, *s* at the end. Ex. *faß*, *weise*; *Gaust*, *Weisheit*.But inasmuch as German pronunciation always sharpens the sound of final consonants, the final *s* is somewhat harder than the initial or medial *f*.*ß* is another single *s*, but hard, similar in sound to *ss*.*ff*, like all other double consonants, should only be used after a short vowel, *ß* only after a long vowel or diphthong. Ex. *vergeffen*, to forget, Imperfect *ich vergaß*; *fließen*, to flow, Past Participle *geflossen*.However, at the end of a word, and also before an elided *e*, *ß* is generally used in preference to *ff*.Ex. *müssen*, *ich muß* (for *muss*); *ihr müßt* (for *müsst*).

Form :	Printing.	Writing.		
t	ṭ t	ṭ ṭ	{ like the English <i>t</i> (except in Latin words, where it is sounded like <i>ts</i> , if followed by <i>i</i> and another vowel)	Tafel; Ration, Patient
u	ṽ u	ṽ ṽ	if long, like <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> ; if short, like <i>u</i> in <i>full</i>	Muse; durfte
v	ṽ v	ṽ ṽ	like the English <i>f</i> (except in foreign words, where it retains the original sound)	Water; Biſſte, Verbum
w	ṽ w	ṽ ṽ	like the English <i>v</i> (never like the English <i>w</i> , a sound unknown in German)	Wein
x	ṽ x	ṽ x	like the English <i>x</i>	Here
y	ṽ y	ṽ y	the same as the long <i>i</i>	Tyrann
z	ṽ z	ṽ z	strongly articulated, like <i>ts</i> in <i>writs</i>	zanken

Compound Consonants.

oa	ṽ ṽ	ṽ ṽ	{ in words derived from Greek, when followed by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , or a consonant, like <i>f</i> in French words it retains the original soft sound in German words { when followed by <i>f</i> or <i>s</i> , belonging to the same root <sup>(a)</sup> , like <i>f</i> when preceded by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> , like the Scotch <i>ch</i> in <i>Loch</i> in all other cases it has a softer sound	Chor, Chriſt Charlatan, Chauffee Buchſ, wachſen Dach, Loſch, ſuchen ſechten, ich, durch wacker, Blick Schuh, waſchen Stoß, aufſtehen Schweſter, Duſt
ck	ṽ ṽ	ṽ ṽ	stands for <i>ff</i>	
sch	ṽ ṽ	ṽ ṽ	like <i>sh</i> in <i>shoe</i> , to <i>wash</i>	Schuh, waſchen
st	ṽ ṽ	ṽ ṽ	{ at the beginning of a word like what <del>st</del> would be in English <sup>(a)</sup> in all other cases like <i>st</i> in English	Stoß, aufſtehen Schweſter, Duſt
tz	ṽ ṽ	ṽ ṽ	stands for <i>ss</i>	troß, Blick

REMARKS.

- The three vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, are subject to "modification" by coalescing with *e*. Thus :  
*U*, *a* is modified into *U<sup>(a)</sup> ä*, and reads like *a* in *fate*, if long; like *e* in *men*, if short  
*O*, *o* " " *O<sup>(a)</sup> ö*, and reads like the French *eu* in *peu*, if long; like *i* in *first*, if short  
*U*, *u* " " *U<sup>(a)</sup> ü*, and reads like the French *u* in *mür*, if long; in *du*, if short  
*Au*, *au* " " *Au<sup>(a)</sup> äu*, and is sounded somewhat like *oy* in *joy*  
*Väter, Männer*  
*Ofen, Götter*  
*müde, dürfte*  
*Auglein, Träume*
- This modification is a sign of derivation, or inflection :  
Of derivation : Ex. *Röſchin* from *Roch*; *Läubchen* from *Lauße*; *ſtärken* from *ſtark*; *Engländer* from *England*;  
*täglich* from *Tag*; *röthlich* from *roth*; *Bögling* from *gießen*; *Begnügen* from *genug*.  
Of inflection : (a) Substantives in the Plural  
(β) Adjectives in the Comparative Degrees  
(γ) Verbs in the Imperfect Subjunctive  
*Mutter, Mütter*; *Tochter, Töchter<sup>(a)</sup>*  
*alt, älter*; *jung, jünger*; *groß, größer*  
*ich hatte, ich hätte*; *ich war, ich wäre*
- Vowels are long or short :  
Long, when followed by a mute *h*  
*a*, *e*, and *o* when doubled; *i* when followed by a mute *e*  
Short, when followed by two or more consonants belonging to the same root<sup>(a)</sup>  
when the following consonant is doubled  
and generally in all unaccented syllables  
*Sohn, ihn, ruhen*  
*Haar, Seele, Moos*; *ſiel<sup>(a)</sup>*  
*Hirt, alß, Kampf*  
*den, denn—kämme, Kämme—Glück—Blick*  
*Verlangen, Bruder, lieben*
- Diphthongs are always long. They are :  
*ai*, sounded like the English *ay*  
*Au*, *au*, sounded like *ou* in *house*  
*Ei*, *ei*, sounded like *i* in *fine*  
*Eu*, *eu*, sounded like *oy* in *joy*  
*Waise, Kaiſer*  
*Auge, Traum*  
*Eimer, mein, dein, ſein*  
*Eule, treu*
- All German Substantives, and all words used substantively, are written with capital initials.

(a) Occurs only in words of Greek origin. The use of *ṽ* for *i* in German words (such as *ſeyn*, *bey*, for *ſeyn*, *ſey*) must be considered as obsolete.

(b) Therefore not in *wachſam*, *Buchſ*, etc., which read like *wachſam*, *Buchſ(e)s*.

(c) To pronounce *ſp* and *ſt* like *shp* and *shst* may appear strange and inharmonious; but since this pronunciation prevails through by far the greater part of Germany, it would seem right to adopt it.

(d) Instead of *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, printers frequently use the forms *æ*, *œ*, *ü*.

(e) Compare the English *man*, *men*; *mouse*, *mice*; *tooth*, *teeth*; etc.

(f) In the article *die*, the *i* is short though followed by *e*.

(g) Therefore not in the first syllables of *Urbiſch*, *ſparſam*, etc., nor in the last of *gelobt*, etc., because they read *Ur-biſch*, *ſparſam*, *gelob-t*, etc.

## GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three Genders; the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The Gender of Substantives in German is arbitrary, and can only be learned by habit and observation.

There are however a few Rules which will materially assist the learner.

These Rules are drawn from the meaning of Substantives, their formation and their declension.

## A.—MEANING OF SUBSTANTIVES AS AFFECTING THEIR GENDER.

- I. The Masculine Gender is mostly ascribed
1. to beings of the Male Sex . . . e.g. der Bruder, brother; der König, king; der Schneider, tailor; der Stier, bull.
  2. to names of Stones and Minerals . . . e.g. der Kiesel, flint; der Granit; der Diamant; der Sand; der Thon, clay.  
Except: die Kohle, coal; die Kreide, chalk; das Salz, salt.
  3. to names of Seasons and Months . . . e.g. der Herbst, autumn; der Winter, winter; der März, March; der Mai.
  4. to the Phenomena of the Air . . . e.g. der Wind, wind; der Blitz, lightning; der Schnee, snow; der Regen, rain.  
Except das Gewitter, see III. 2.
- II. The Feminine Gender is mostly ascribed
1. to beings of the Female Sex . . . e.g. die Frau, woman; die Königin, queen; die Amme, nurse; die Kuh, cow.  
Except das Weib, woman; and das Mädchen, das Fräulein (see B. III. 2).
  2. to proper names of Rivers . . . e.g. die Donau, Danube; die Elbe; die Mosel.  
Except der Rhein, der Main, der Neckar, and a few others.
- III. The Neuter Gender is mostly ascribed
1. to the young of animals . . . e.g. das Füllen, colt; das Lamm, lamb; das Kalb, calf; das Kind, child.  
or nouns expressing the species }  
only, without distinction of Sex } e.g. das Pferd, horse; das Schwein, pig; das Rind, head of cattle.
  2. to collective Nouns with prefix Ge e.g. das Gewitter, storm (gathering weather); das Gestirn, constellation;  
das Gebirge, mountain-chain; das Gebäude, building.
  3. to names of Materials and Raw Metals e.g. das Leder, leather; das Tuch, cloth; das Gold, gold; das Eisen, iron (but der Stahl, steel).  
e.g. das lustige Paris, merry Paris; das geschäftige London, busy London;
  4. to proper names of Towns and Countries } das alte Europa, old Europe; das schöne Italien, beautiful Italy.  
(These nouns only take the article when they are preceded by an adjective.)  
Except die Schweiz, Switzerland; die Lürft.
  5. to Letters, Syllables, Words, and Phrases used Substantively } e.g. das a b c; das Wenn und das Aber; das Sein und Nichtsein; das liebe Ich; das Lebenswohl;  
das Vergiftmettnicht; das Vaterunser, the Lord's Prayer.

## B.—FORMATION OF SUBSTANTIVES AS AFFECTING THEIR GENDER.

- I. Substantives are Masculine
1. if they are the mere roots of Verbs without any addition } e.g. der Spruch, proverb (sprechen); der Schlag, blow (schlagen);  
der Schritt, step (schreiten); der Wurf, throw (werfen).
  2. if they are formed by one of the terminations el, en, er, ing, ling, ig } e.g. der Flügel, wing; der Graben, ditch; der Hammer; der Häring, herring;  
der Miethling, hireling; der Essig, vinegar.
- II. Substantives are Feminine
1. if, to the Root from which they are derived, they add one of the Letters or Syllables e, t, te, th, b, be } e.g. die Sprache, language (sprechen); die Schlacht, battle (schlagen);  
die Fahrt, track (fahren); die Gluth, glow (glühen);  
die Jagd, chase (jagen); die Kunde, knowledge (kennen); die Kunst (kommen).
  2. if they are formed by one of the terminations ei, heit, feit, in, ung, schaft } e.g. die Feinheit, daintiness; die Freiheit, liberty; die Seligkeit, blessedness;  
die Fürstin, princess; die Meinung, opinion; die Freundschaft, friendship.
- III. Substantives are Neuter
1. if they are Roots of Verbs with the participial Ge } e.g. das Gebot, commandment; das Gemisch, mixture; das Geschenk, gift.  
Except der Geruch, smell; der Gesang, song; der Gebrauch, custom; der Geschmack, taste.
  2. if they are formed by one of the terminations chen, lein, sal, sel, thum, nist } e.g. das Mädchen, girl; das Fräulein, young lady; das Schicksal, destiny; das Räthsel, riddle;  
das Fürstenthum, principality; das Gleichniß, comparison.  
Except der Irrthum, error; der Reichtum, wealth;  
die Finsterniß, darkness; die Kenntniß, knowledge; die Wildniß, wilderness.

**C.—INFLECTION OF SUBSTANTIVES AS INDICATING THEIR GENDER.**

- I. Substantives forming the Plural in *e* are mostly Masculine. (See Rules 1 and 5, page 8.)
- II. Substantives forming the Plural in *en* are mostly Feminine. (See Rules 14 and 17, page 9.)
- III. Substantives forming the Plural in *er* are mostly Neuter. (See Rules 9 and 12, page 8.)

**D.—Several Substantives have two Genders with different meanings. The principal are:**

der Band, volume	das Band, ribbon, bond	der Heide, heathen	die Heide, heath	der Schild, shield	das Schild, sign-board
der Bauer, peasant	das Bauer, bird-cage	der Hut, hat	die Hut, heed	der See, lake	die See, sea
der Chor, chorus	das Chor, choir	der Kunde, customer	die Kunde, knowledge	der Thor, fool	das Thor, gate
der Erbe, heir	das Erbe, inheritance	der Leiter, guide	die Leiter, ladder	der Verdienst, earnings	das Verdienst, merit

**E.—Notice particularly the Gender of the words** der Mond, moon ; die Sonne, sun ; das Weib, woman.

**F.—Compound Substantives are of the same Gender as the last component.**

*Ex.*—der Hochmuth, pride (der Muth, mind) ; die Nachwelt, posterity (die Welt, world) ; das Vorbild, type (das Bild, image) ; die Hofkirche, Court Church (like die Kirche, church) ; der Kirchhof, churchyard (like der Hof, court) ; das Schulmädchen, school-girl (like das Mädchen, girl) ; die Mädchenschule, girls' school (like die Schule, school).

*Except :* die Antwort, answer (from das Wort) ; der Abscheu, abhorrence (from die Scheu, shyness) ; and several compounds of der Muth, mind ; viz. die Annuuth, gratefulness ; die Demuth, humility ; die Großmuth, generosity ; die Langmuth, longanimity ; die Sanftmuth, meekness ; die Schwermuth, melancholy ; die Wehmuth, sadness.

**THE ARTICLES.**

**1. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE : "the."**

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. & N.
<i>N.</i>	der	die	das	die
<i>A.</i>	den	die	das	die
<i>G.</i>	des	der	des	der
<i>D.</i>	dem	der	dem	den

**2. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE : "a."**

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i>	ein	eine	ein
<i>A.</i>	einen	eine	ein
<i>G.</i>	eines	einer	eines
<i>D.</i>	einem	einer	einem

**GENERAL RULE FOR THE ACCUSATIVE:** *In all declinable words the Nominative and Accusative are alike in the Feminine and Neuter Singular, and in the Plural (except only wir, we, Acc. uns—and ihr, you, Acc. euch).*

**FEMININE APPELLATIVE.**

Most Masculine Substantives of persons and animals can be made Feminine by adding the syllable *in*, and modifying the vowel. If the Masculine Substantive ends in *e*, that letter is dropped in the Feminine.

*Ex.*—der Graf, count ; die Gräfin, countess—der Löwe, lion ; die Löwin, lioness—der Jude, Jew ; die Jüdin, Jewess.

**DIMINUTIVES.**

The Germans make much use of *Diminutives*, which, besides conveying the idea of smallness, serve them also to express endearment.

Diminutives are formed by adding to the Substantive one of the affixes *chen* or *lein*,\* and modifying the vowel.

They are always of the Neuter Gender.

If the Substantive ends in *e* or *en*, these terminations are dropped in the diminutive.

*Ex.*—das Huhn, hen ; das Hühnchen, chicken—das Lamm, lamb ; das Lämmlein, lambkin—die Katze, cat ; das Kätzchen, kitten. der Knabe, boy ; das Knäblein—die Mutter, mother ; das Mütterchen—das Auge, eye ; das Auglein. der Garten, garden ; das Gärtchen or das Gärtlein—der Tropfen, drop ; das Tröpfchen or Tröpflein.

From die Magd, maid, has thus been formed (by eliding the *g*) the word das Mädchen, girl.

From die Frau, woman (or wife), are derived the words das Fräulein, unmarried lady, and das Fräuchen, little woman (or wifey).

\* Generally speaking *chen* is preferred after a liquid, especially after *t*, whilst *lein* is preferred after a mute, especially after one of the gutturals *f*, *g*, *ch*.



## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

In the following Table (—) indicates the Substantive in its Nominative Singular.

The Strong (or Old) Declension.			The Weak (or New).
FIRST DECLENSION.	SECOND DECLENSION.	THIRD DECLENSION.	FOURTH DECLENSION.
<b>Singular</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>s</i> (except Fem.) <i>D.</i> —	<b>Singular</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>es</i> or <i>s</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>e</i>	<b>Singular</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>es</i> or <i>s</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>e</i>	<b>Singular</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i> <i>G.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i>
<b>Plural</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>D.</i> — <i>n</i>	<b>Plural</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>e</i> <i>A.</i> — <i>e</i> <i>G.</i> — <i>e</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>en</i>	<b>Plural</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>er</i> <i>A.</i> — <i>er</i> <i>G.</i> — <i>er</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>ern</i>	<b>Plural</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i> <i>A.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i> <i>G.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i> <i>D.</i> — <i>en</i> or <i>n</i>
<i>Decline thus:</i> 1. Nearly all Masc. and Neut. Subst. ending in <i>el</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>er</i> . 2. All Neuter Subst. beginning with <i>Ge</i> , and ending in <i>e</i> . 3. All Diminutives. 4. Die Mutter, die Tochter.	<i>Decline thus:</i> 1. Nearly all Masc. and Neut. Subst. beginning with a prefix and ending with the principal syllable. 2. All Subst. in <i>niß</i> , <i>sal</i> , <i>ling</i> , <i>ig</i> ( <i>ich</i> ). 3. Most Masc. Monosyllables.	<i>Decline thus:</i> 1. All Subst. in <i>thum</i> . 2. The greater number of Neuter Monosyllables.	<i>Decline thus:</i> 1. All Masc. Subst. denoting animate beings and ending in <i>e</i> . 2. All Fem. Polysyllables, except Mutter, Tochter, and those in <i>niß</i> . 3. Most Fem. Monosyllables.
<b>Masculine S.</b> <i>N.</i> der] Garten, garden <i>A.</i> den Garten <i>G.</i> des Gartens <i>D.</i> dem Garten  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Gärten <i>A.</i> die Gärten <i>G.</i> der Gärten <i>D.</i> den Gärten	<b>Masculine S.</b> <i>N.</i> der Gefang, song <i>A.</i> den Gefang <i>G.</i> des Gefanges <i>D.</i> dem Gefange  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Gefänge <i>A.</i> die Gefänge <i>G.</i> der Gefänge <i>D.</i> den Gefängen	<b>Masculine S.</b> <i>N.</i> der Irrthum, error <i>A.</i> den Irrthum <i>G.</i> des Irrthums <i>D.</i> dem Irrthum  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Irrthümer <i>A.</i> die Irrthümer <i>G.</i> der Irrthümer <i>D.</i> den Irrthümern	<b>Masculine S.</b> <i>N.</i> der Affe, apo <i>A.</i> den Affen <i>G.</i> des Affen <i>D.</i> dem Affen  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Affen <i>A.</i> die Affen <i>G.</i> der Affen <i>D.</i> den Affen
<b>Feminine S.</b> <i>N.</i> die Mutter, mother <i>A.</i> die Mutter <i>G.</i> der Mutter <i>D.</i> der Mutter  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Mütter <i>A.</i> die Mütter <i>G.</i> der Mütter <i>D.</i> den Müttern	<b>Feminine S.</b> <i>N.</i> die Kuh, oow <i>A.</i> die Kuh <i>G.</i> der Kuh <i>D.</i> der Kuh  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Kühe <i>A.</i> die Kühe <i>G.</i> der Kühe <i>D.</i> den Kühen	<b>Feminine S.</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>D.</i> —  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>D.</i> —  <i>No Feminine.</i>	<b>Feminine S.</b> <i>N.</i> die That, deed <i>A.</i> die That <i>G.</i> der That <i>D.</i> der That  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Thaten <i>A.</i> die Thaten <i>G.</i> der Thaten <i>D.</i> den Thaten
<b>Neuter S.</b> <i>N.</i> das Wunder, wonder <i>A.</i> das Wunder <i>G.</i> des Wunders <i>D.</i> dem Wunder  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Wunder <i>A.</i> die Wunder <i>G.</i> der Wunder <i>D.</i> den Wundern	<b>Neuter S.</b> <i>N.</i> das Jahr, year <i>A.</i> das Jahr <i>G.</i> des Jahres <i>D.</i> dem Jahre  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Jahre <i>A.</i> die Jahre <i>G.</i> der Jahre <i>D.</i> den Jahren	<b>Neuter S.</b> <i>N.</i> das Bad, bath <i>A.</i> das Bad <i>G.</i> des Bades <i>D.</i> dem Bade  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> die Bäder <i>A.</i> die Bäder <i>G.</i> der Bäder <i>D.</i> den Bädern	<b>Neuter S.</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>D.</i> —  <b>Pl.</b> <i>N.</i> — <i>A.</i> — <i>G.</i> — <i>D.</i> —  <i>No Neuter.</i>

## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

### A.—NUMBER OF DECLENSIONS, AND THEIR DISTINCTION.

1. There are, properly speaking, only *two* Declensions: the Strong and the Weak (also called the Old and the New), but because the Strong Declension assumes three different Forms in the Plural, it is more convenient to recognise *four* Declensions.
2. The Strong Declension is distinguished from the Weak by the Accusative Singular.  
In the Strong the Accusative is always the same as the Nominative, . . . *Ex.*—*der Bruder*, brother, Acc. *den Bruder*;  
*der Gewinn*, gain, Acc. *den Gewinn*.  
In the Weak it adds *en* (or simply *n*, if the Substantive itself ends in *e*), . . . *Ex.*—*der Fürst*, prince, Acc. *den Fürsten*;  
*der Affe*<sup>(a)</sup>, monkey, Acc. *den Affen*.

### B.—THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

3. In the Strong Declension, the Genitive Singular adds *es* to the Nominative, or simply *s* if euphony permits the elision of *e*.  
This elision is optional in many cases—*Ex.* *der König*, king, *des Königes* or *Königs*; *das Thal*, valley, *des Thaies* or *Thals*.  
It is necessary in words of more than one syllable ending in a Liquid<sup>(b)</sup>—*Ex.* *der Bruder*, brother, *des Bruders*; *das Mädchen*, girl, *des Mädchens*.  
It is impossible after a Sibilant—*Ex.* *das Haus*, house, *des Hauses*; *der Fuß*, foot, *des Fußes*; *das Kreuz*, cross, *des Kreuzes*.  
The Dative adds *e* to the Nominative (but this *e*, being purely euphonic, is suppressed when the *e* of the Genitive is suppressed, and in fact at pleasure).
4. In the Weak Declension, the Genitive and Dative are always the same as the Accusative.
5. Feminine Substantives remain uninflected throughout the Singular.

### C.—THE PLURAL NUMBER.

6. In the Strong Declension, some Substantives (1st Declension) take no additional termination in the Nominative Plural; others (2d Decl.) add *e*; others (3d Decl.) add *er*.  
Substantives of the Strong Declension are generally modified in the Plural; (except nearly all the Neuter<sup>(c)</sup> of the first two Declensions, and a few Masculine<sup>(d)</sup>.  
The Nominative, Accusative, and Genitive Plural are always the same.  
The Dative Plural always ends in *n*.
7. In the Weak Declension, the Plural is throughout inflected in *en* or *n*.  
(In *n* only, if the Substantive ends in *e*, or *el*, or *er*. *Ex.*—*der Knabe*, boy, Pl. *die Knaben*; *die Nadel*, needle, Pl. *die Nadeln*; *die Schwester*, sister, Pl. *die Schwestern*.)  
Substantives of the Weak Declension are never modified in the Plural.

### D.—GENERAL RULE FOR ASSIGNING SUBSTANTIVES TO EITHER DECLENSION<sup>(e)</sup>.

8. The Strong Declension comprehends  
All Masculine Substantives expressive of things inanimate, besides others (chiefly those in *el*, *er*, *ing*; and Monosyllables).  
Only a few Feminine Substantives (and those mostly Monosyllables).  
All Neuter Substantives without exception.
9. The Weak Declension comprehends  
Such Masculine Substantives only as denote animate beings (but not all of them).  
Most Feminine Substantives (the greater number of Monosyllables, and all *Poly-syllables* except only *Mutter*, *Lechter*, and those in *niss*).

### E.—The Germans use the Nominative for the Vocative.

- (a) In German the final *e* is not mute, as in French and English (except only in *die*, *nir*, *ist*, *wie*).  
Therefore *der Affe*, *der Knabe*, *die Rose*, etc., are dissyllabic nouns, not monosyllables like the English *ape*, *knave*, *rose*, etc.
- (b) For this reason the First Declension invariably forms the Genitive in *s* only, since all the Substantives of that Declension end in *e*, *el*, *en*, *er*, *gen* or *lein*.
- (c) The only Neuter Substantives of the first two Declensions that *are* modified in the Plural are  
*das Chor*, choir      *das Kloster*, convent      *das Raft*, raft      *das Rohr*, tube
- (d) Of the few Masculine Substantives of the first two Declensions that *are not* modified, the following are the most important:—  
*der Adler*, eagle      *der Besuch*, visit      *der Maler*, painter      *der Tag*, day  
*der Admiral*, admiral      *der General*, general      *der Monat*, month      *der Thaler*, dollar  
*der Amerikaner*, American      *der Hund*, dog      *der Pfad*, path      *der Tropfen*, drop  
*der Arm*, arm      *der Kuchen*, cake      *der Schuh*, shoe      *der Verlust*, loss
- (e) For more complete Rules see pages 8 and 9.

## RULES FOR ASSIGNING SUBSTANTIVES TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DECLENSIONS.

## MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES.

## MONOSYLLABLES.

1. Decline by the Second Declension—  
all that do not come under rule 2 or 3.

2. Decline by the Third Declension—

der Geist, spirit	der Rand, edge
der Gott, god	der Wald, forest
der Leib, body	der Wurm, worm
der Mann, man ( <i>vir</i> )	

3. Decline by the Fourth Declension—  
the following (and a few more):

der Ahn, ancestor	der Herr, gentleman
der Bär, bear	der Hirt, shepherd
der Christ, Christian	der Mensch, man ( <i>homo</i> )
der Fürst, prince	der Narr, fool
der Graf, count	der Prinz, prince
der Held, hero	der Thor, fool

## POLYSYLLABLES.

4. Decline by the First Declension—  
those ending in *el*, *en* <sup>(a)</sup>, and *er*. *Ex.*  
der Apfel, apple      der Hafen, haven      der Bruder, brother

5. Decline by the Second Declension—  
(a.) those ending in *ing* and *ig* (or *ich*). *Ex.*  
der Jüngling, youth      der König, king      der Pfirsich, peach  
(b.) those beginning with a prefix (such as *Be*, *Ge*, *Ver*) and ending with the principal syllable <sup>(a)</sup>. *Ex.*  
der Beweis, proof      der Entwurf, project  
der Gebrauch, custom      der Vertrag, treaty

6. Decline by the Third Declension—  
those in *thum*. *Ex.*  
der Irrthum, error      der Reichthum, riches

7. Decline by the Fourth Declension—  
those expressive of animate beings, and ending in *e* <sup>(a)</sup>. *Ex.*  
der Gefährte, companion      der Rabe, raven

## NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES.

## MONOSYLLABLES.

8. Decline by the Second Declension—  
all that do not come under rule 9.

9. Decline by the Third Declension—  
the following (and a few more):

das Bild, picture	das Kind, child
das Blatt, leaf	das Kleid, dress
das Buch, book	das Korn, grain
das Dach, roof	das Kraut, herb
das Dorf, village	das Lamm, lamb
das Ei, egg	das Lied, song
das Feld, field	das Loch, hole
das Glas, glass	das Pfand, pledge
das Glied, limb	das Rad, wheel
das Grab, grave	das Schloss, castle, lock
das Gut, property	das Schwert, sword
das Haupt, head	das Thal, dale
das Haus, house	das Tuch, cloth
das Horn, horn	das Volk, people
das Huhn, fowl	das Weib, woman

## POLYSYLLABLES.

10. Decline by the First Declension—  
(a) those ending in *el*, *en*, and *er*. *Ex.*  
das Bündel, bundle      das Füllen, foal      das Wasser, water  
(b.) all diminutives in *chen* and *lein*. *Ex.*  
das Mädchen, tale      das Scherlein, mite  
(c.) those beginning with the prefix *Ge* and ending in *e*. *Ex.*  
das Gebäude, building      das Gemälde, picture

11. Decline by the Second Declension—  
(a.) those ending in *niss* and *sal*. *Ex.*  
das Begräbniss, burial      das Schicksal, fate  
(b.) those beginning with a prefix (such as *Ge*, *Ver*) and ending with the principal syllable <sup>(a)</sup>. *Ex.*  
das Gefühl, feeling      das Verdienst, merit

12. Decline by the Third Declension—  
(a.) the following (which are exceptions to 11 b):  
das Gemach, apartment      das Gespenst, spectre  
das Gemüth, mind      das Gewand, garment  
das Geschlecht, race, sex  
(b.) those in *thum*. *Ex.*  
das Alterthum, antiquity      das Heiligthum, relic

- (a) Under this head must be brought the ten following substantives.

der Buchstabe, letter (alphabet)	der Haufe, heap
der Friede, peace	der Name, name
der Funke, spark	der Same, seed
der Gedanke, thought	der Schade, damage
der Glaube, faith	der Wille, will

These substantives originally ended in *en*.

They now generally drop the final *n* in the Nominative Singular, but in no other case. Moreover they are not modified in the Plural—(exc. *der Schatten*, Pl. *die Schatten*.)—

thus: Sing. *der Samen* or *Same*, A. *den Samen*, G. *des Samens*, D. *dem Samen*.

Plur. *Samen* throughout.

Likewise *der Fels*, or *Felsen*, rock, has the Genitive *Felsens*, and all the other cases *Felsen*.

- (b) Compare such English words as—behalf, untruth, misdeed, disease, support.

- (c) Sometimes the final *e* is dropped; e.g. *der Ochs* or *Ochse*, ox; *der Genosse* or *Genos*, companion; *der Gefelle* or *Gefell*, fellow.

RULES FOR ASSIGNING SUBSTANTIVES TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DECLENSIONS.

FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES.

MONOSYLLABLES.

13. Decline by the Second Declension—the following (and a few more):

die Angst, anguish	die Luft, air
die Braut, bride	die Macht, power
die Brust, breast	die Magd, maid (servant)
die Faust, fist	die Maus, mouse
die Frucht, fruit	die Nacht, night
die Hand, hand	die Noth, distress
die Kraft, force	die Nut, nut
die Kuh, cow	die Stadt, town
die Kunst, art	die Wand, wall

14. Decline by the Fourth Declension—all that do not come under rule 13.

POLYSYLLABLES.

15. Decline by the First Declension—die Mutter, mother, and die Tochter, daughter.

16. Decline by the Second Declension—the few ending in *nig*. *Ex.*

die Beforgnis, apprehension	die Kenntnis, knowledge
die Wildnis, wilderness	die Finsternis, eclipse

17. Decline by the Fourth Declension—all that do not come under rule 15 or 16.

COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

18. Compound Substantives are declined like their last components.

Thus: der Handschuh, glove, like der Schuh (Rule 1, p. 8).

das Handtuch, towel, like das Tuch (Rule 9).

der Idgott, idol, like der Gott (Rule 2).

die Großmacht, great-power, like die Macht (Rule 13).

But: die Antwort, answer, and die Vollmacht, credentials, are declined by the Weak Declension (not like das Wort and die Nacht).

19. Compounds with Mann as last component generally form the Plural into Leute, people (Fr. *gens*). Thus:

der Ehemann, married man	Pl. die Eheleute, married people
der Arbeitermann, working man	die Arbeiterleute, working people
der Landmann, country man	die Landleute, country people

But the Plural is formed into Männer

(a.) whenever the male sex is especially intended. Thus: die Ehemänner, married men (in contrast to Ehefrauen, married women).

(b.) where moral or social distinction is implied. Thus: Biedermänner, men of honour; Staatsmänner, statesmen.

ANOMALOUS SUBSTANTIVES.

20. The following Substantives are declined in the Singular by the Strong Declension, and in the Plural by the Weak.

(a.) der Schmerz, pain	(b.) der Bauer, Bavarian	(c.) das Bett, bed
der See, lake	der Bauer, peasant	das Hemd, shirt
der Sporn, spur	der Muskel, muscle	das Ohr, ear
der Staat, state	der Pantoffel, slipper	das Auge, eye
der Strahl, ray	der Stachel, sting	das Ende, end (Fr. <i>bout</i> )
(These are exceptions to Rule 1, page 5)	der Wetter, cousin	der Nachbar, neighbour
	(These are exceptions to Rule 4, page 8)	der Untertan, subject

21. Das Herz, heart, is declined thus: Acc. das Herz; G. des Herzens; D. dem Herzen; Plural: Herzen, throughout.

22. Some Substantives have two forms in the Plural, with different meanings. The following are the most important:

das Band	{ die Bande, bonds die Bänder, ribbons
die Bank	{ die Bänke, benches die Banken, banks
das Gesicht	{ die Gesichte, visions die Gesichter, faces
der Laden	{ die Laden, shutters die Läden, shops
das Wort	{ die Worte, connected words, discourse, sayings die Wörter, single words, mere parts of speech

FOREIGN WORDS.

23. Words borrowed from Greek, Latin, or French are, as a rule, declined

by the Second Declension if they are words of things inanimate, such as: der Altar, das Bissel, das Concert, das Instrument, das Journal, der Kanal, das Kompliment, der Monat,\* der Palast, etc.

by the Fourth Declension if they are words of animate beings, such as: der Elefant, der Kamerad, der Monarch, der Philosoph, der Poet, der Protestant, der Soldat, der Student, der Theolog, etc.

24. But decline by:	the 2nd Decl.	the 3rd Decl.	the 4th Decl.
	der Admiral*	das Hospital	die Bibliothek
	der Bischof	das Regiment	der Dukat
	der General*		der Komet
	der Kardinal		die Legion
	der Major*		der Planet
	der Offizier		die Reform

25. Finally, foreign words in *er*, such as der Doktor, der Professor, etc., as well as der Diamant, das Insekt, and a few others, are declined in the Singular by the Strong Declension, and in the Plural by the Weak.

\* These do not modify in the Plural.

N.B.—Some Substantives assume two Plural Forms: the one in *er*, with modification; the other in *e*, without modification.

*Ex.* das Land, country, Pl. Länder or Lände; der Ort, place, Pl. Örter or Orte; der Vormund, guardian, Pl. Vormünder or Vormunde; das Denkmal, monument, Pl. die Denkmäler or Denkmale.

As a rule, the latter Form has a more general and indefinite meaning, and is preferred in high style.

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

In German, adjectives do not remain invariably uninflected, as in English ; nor do they, on the other hand, always agree, as in Latin, Greek, and French. But :

(a.) Adjectives remain uninflected when used as Predicates.\*

*Ex.* Sein Vater ist sehr alt. His father is very old.

Jenes Haus ist noch nicht so sehr alt. That house is not yet so very old.

War deine Mutter alt? Was your mother old?

Unsere Pferde werden alt. Our horses are getting old.

(b.) Adjectives, when used as Epithets, are declined by one of the following three Forms :

(i.e. they take, according to case, gender, and number, the terminations shown in the following three tables.)

STRONG FORM.				WEAK FORM.				MIXED FORM.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. Nom.	er	e	eß	Sing. Nom.	e	e	e	Sing. Nom.	er	e	eß
Acc.	en	e	eß	Acc.	en	e	e	Acc.	en	e	eß
Gen.	eß	er	eß	Gen.	en			Gen.	en		
Dat.	em	er	em	Dat.	en			Dat.	en		
Plur. Nom.		e		Plur. Nom.		en		Plur. Nom.		en	
Acc.		e		Acc.		en		Acc.		en	
Gen.		er		Gen.		en		Gen.		en	
Dat.		en		Dat.		en		Dat.		en	

  

STRONG FORM.				WEAK FORM.				MIXED FORM.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
S. N.	alter	alte	altes	S. N.	der alte	die alte	das alte	S. N.	mein alter	meine alte	mein altes
A.	alten	alte	altes	A.	den alten	die alte	das alte	A.	meinen alten	meine alte	mein altes
G.	alten	alter	altes	G.	des alten	der alten	des alten	G.	meines alten	meiner alten	meines alten
D.	altem	alter	altem	D.	dem alten	der alten	dem alten	D.	meinem alten	meiner alten	meinem alten
Pl. N.		alte		Pl. N.		die alten		Pl. N.		meine alten	
A.		alte		A.		die alten		A.		meine alten	
G.		alter		G.		der alten		G.		meiner alten	
D.		alten		D.		den alten		D.		meinen alten	

\* Some German Adjectives can only be used as Predicates (compare the English Adjectives *alike*, *alone*, *aware*, *prone*, *well*, etc.)

The following are the most common : *absch*, averse ; *angst*, anxious ; *bereit*, ready ; *eingebt*, mindful ; *feind*, hostile ; *getrost*, of good cheer ; *gewahrt* or *gewärtig*, aware ; *gram*, averse ; *irrt*, confused ; *nütz*, useful ; *theilhaft*, partaking ; *verlufft*, having forfeited. These Adjectives are therefore never declined.

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

There are three different Forms of declining Adjectives.

These different Forms do not, however, as in Latin and Greek, apply each to a different class of Adjectives; but the same Adjective may be declined by any of the three Forms, according to circumstances.

### THE THREE RULES FOR DECLINING ADJECTIVES.

- I. Adjectives are declined by the **Strong Form**, when they are *not preceded by any Article or Pronoun*<sup>(a)</sup>.
- II. Adjectives are declined by the **Weak Form**, when they are *preceded by the definite Article, or by a pronoun ending for the Masculine in r, and for the Neuter in s (like the definite Article itself)*. See Note<sup>(a)</sup>.
- III. Adjectives are declined by the **Mixed Form**, when they are *preceded by the indefinite Article, or by a pronoun the Masculine and Neuter of which are alike (like the indefinite Article itself)*. See Note<sup>(a)</sup>.

A clear insight into the nature of the difference which exists between these three Forms will greatly help the memory:—

In the **Strong Form**, the terminations are almost identical with those of the definite article, i.e. the Adjective by its inflection supplies throughout the part of the missing article.

In the **Weak Form**, the Adjective takes *e* in the Nom. Sing., *en* in every other case (subject to the General Rule for the Accusative, page 5).

In the **Mixed Form**, the Nominative Sing. follows the Strong Form, the Adjective thus supplying *has* the gender terminations which are wanting in the indefinite article. All the other cases follow the Weak Form (subject to the General Rule for the Accusative).

### OBSERVATIONS.

1. The indefinite Article having no Plural, it follows that an Adjective preceded in the Singular by that Article, will be declined in the *Plural* according to Rule I.  
*Ex.* ein alter Freund. Pl. alte Freunde; ein schönes Haus, a beautiful house, Pl. schöne Häuser.
2. When two or more Adjectives qualify the same noun, each Adjective is declined separately.  
*Ex.* das liebe, deutsche Vaterland!—unser liebes, deutsches Vaterland!—schöner, alter, deutscher Rhein!
3. If two Pronouns precede the same Adjective, the Form of declension depends upon the *latter* pronoun.  
*Ex.* ein jeder gute Nachbar—dieser mein guter Nachbar.
4. Adjectives used substantively are declined by the same Rules as Adjectives proper.  
*Ex.* fremd, strange; der Fremde, the stranger, Pl. die Fremden;—ein Fremder, Pl. Fremde.  
So likewise: das Schöne, the beautiful; etwas Schönes, something beautiful; das Gute, the good; nichts Gutes, nothing good.
5. In the case of Adjectives ending in *e*, the *e* of the inflection naturally drops.  
*Ex.* leise, soft; der leise, den (des, dem) leisen; ein leiser, eine leise, ein leises.
6. When Adjectives ending in *el*, *en*, or *er* are declined, they will of course terminate in two consecutive unaccented syllables, each containing an *e*. In all such cases the two syllables are *generally* contracted, by eliding one *e*, euphony deciding which one.  
*Ex.* eitel, vain: die eitle Person, Gen. der eitlen Person (for eitele, eitelen)  
eben, even: der ebene Weg, Acc. den ebenen Weg (for ebenen) } the contraction is less requisite  
bitter, bitter: der bittere Trank, Acc. den bittern Trank (for bitteren) } in the Nominative of Adjectives in *en* and *er*.
7. In familiar language the Adjective often drops the termination *es* in the Nominative (and Acc.) Neuter.  
*Ex.* ein halb Jahr (for halbes), half a year; kein einzig Wort (for einziges), not a single word; lieb Kind (for liebes), dear child.
8. In the Strong Form the Genitive Sing. Masculine and Neuter is often inflected in *en*, instead of *s*, before a Substantive of the Strong Declension, so as to avoid a repetition of the final *s*.  
*Ex.* alten Weines, frischden Brodes, frohen Herzens, stehenden Fußes.
9. After an indefinite Numeral, the Adjective is generally inflected in *e* in the Nominative (and Acc.) Plural (instead of *en* as by Rule II.),  
alle große Künstler, all great artists; viele alte Dichter, many old poets; einige gute Freunde, a few kind friends.

(a) In these Rules the word Pronoun must be understood to mean *adjectival* Pronoun.

Thus, in the following examples, *arm* and *lieb* are declined by the Strong Form, though preceded by a *personal* or a *relative* Pronoun:

Sei armer Vater!—Der Mann, dessen armer Vater.—Ihr liebe Kinder! You dear children!—Die Frau, deren liebe Kinder... The woman, whose dear children...

(b) dieser, diese, dieses, this  
jener, jene, jenes, that, yonder  
jeder, jede, jedes, each  
welcher, welche, welches, which  
solcher, solche, solches, such  
mancher, manche, manches, many

These Pronouns are declined by the Strong Form of Adjectives.

(c) kein, keine, kein, no  
mein, meine, mein, my  
dein, deine, dein, thy  
sein, seine, sein, his  
ihr, ihre, ihr, her, their  
unser, unsere, unser, our  
euer, eure, euer, your

These Pronouns are declined in the Singular like *ein*,—in the Plural by the Strong Form of Adjectives.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The Comparative of Adjectives is formed by adding *er* to the Positive<sup>(a)</sup>, and the Superlative by adding *st*.

*Ex.* Positive: schön, beautiful; Comparative: schöner; Superlative: schönst.

2. Comparatives and Superlatives are declined by the same Rules as Adjectives in the Positive degree.

*Ex.* Positive schön      der (die, das) schöne      mein (M.) schöner, (or N.) schönest  
Comp. schöner      der (die, das) schönere      mein (M.) schönerer, (or N.) schönere  
Superl. schönst      der (die, das) schönste      mein (M.) schönster, (or N.) schönste

3. Monosyllabic Adjectives are generally modified in the Comparative and Superlative.

*Ex.* stark (strong), stärker, der stärkste; fromm (pious), frommer, der frommste; jung (young), jünger, der jüngste.

Except those in *au*, such as: blau, blue; faul, idle; grau, grey; lau, lukewarm; taub, deaf, etc., and about 40 others, of which the following are the most common:—

bläß, pale	glatt, smooth	matt, languid	sacht, gentle	stumm, dumb
bunt, speckled	hohl, hollow	naht, naked	sanft, soft	stumpf, blunt
falsch, false	hohl, kind	plump, clumsy	schlanf, slender	toll, mad
flach, flat	klar, clear	roh, raw	starr, stiff	voll, full
fröh, cheerful	lahm, lame	rund, round	stolz, proud	zähm, tame

4. Adjectives ending in *e*, *el*, *en*, or *er*, generally drop in the Comparative the *e* of these endings<sup>(a)</sup>.

*Ex.* blöde, shy      edel, noble      eben, even      fauer, sour  
Comp. blöder      Comp. edler      Comp. ebner      Comp. faurer

5. For the sake of euphony the Superlative is generally formed in *est* (instead of *st*)

(a.) when the Adjective ends in a vowel, (with or without a final *h* mute).

*Ex.* froh, merry      rauh, rough      frei, free      treu, faithful  
Sup. der froheste      der rauheste      der freieste      der treueste

(b.) when it ends in *b* or *t*<sup>(a)</sup>, *ß*, *sch*, *st*, or *z*.

*Ex.* milb, mild      breit, wide      süß, sweet      feusch, chaate      fest, firm      kurz, short  
Sup. der milbeste      der breiteste      der süßeste      der feuscheste      der festeste      der kürzeste

*N.B.*—The Superlative *größt* (from *groß*, great) is generally contracted into *größt*.

6. Three Adjectives form their degrees of Comparison irregularly —

gut, good	Comparative: besser <sup>(a)</sup>	Superlative: der (die, das) beste
hoch, high	„ höher <sup>(a)</sup>	„ der (die, das) höchste
nah, high	„ näher	„ der (die, das) nächste

7. Notice the way of rendering the following terms of Comparison:—

as .....as	so .....als (or wie)	<i>Ex.</i> The water was as cold as ice. Das Wasser war so kalt wie Eis.
quite as .....as	ebenso .....als (or wie)	<i>Ex.</i> I am quite as tall as my brother. Ich bin ebenso groß als mein Bruder.
as (—) again as	noch einmal so als	<i>Ex.</i> He is as rich again as I am. Er ist noch einmal so reich als ich.
not so .....as	nicht so .....als	<i>Ex.</i> Iron is not so heavy as gold. Eisen ist nicht so schwer als Gold.
the more.....the more	je mehr .....desto (or je) mehr <sup>(a)</sup>	<i>Ex.</i> The more he drinks, the more thirsty he is. Je mehr er trinkt, desto mehr hat er Durst.

(a) Except those Adjectives which can only be used as Predicates (see Note, page 10).

(b) Compare 5 and 6 of page 11.

These are compared by means of the Adverbs *mehr*, more, and *am meisten*, most.

The Comparative is also rendered by *mehr*, when two different qualities of the same object are compared together.

*Ex.* Er war mehr glücklich als geschickt; he was more lucky than clever.

Der Wind ist mehr heftig als kalt; the wind is more violent than cold.

(c) This does not apply to *Participles*. *Ex.* reizent, charming; der reizentste. gebildet, educated; der gebildetste.

(d) From the obsolete *bas*, which has now the meaning of *very*, *much*, *greatly*. *Ex.* Das macht, er thät sich bas hervor. (Schiller.)  
Das Wesen ist mir recht zur Qual  
Und muß mich bas verdrießen. (Goethe.)

(e) The Adjective *hoch* also drops the letter *c* in the Positive when it is declined.

*Ex.* der Baum ist hoch; but: der hohe Baum; ein hohes Alter, a great age; bei hoher Strafe, under a heavy penalty.

(f) So likewise: je eher, je lieber; the sooner, the better; je länger, je lieber; the longer, the better;  
je höher der Berg, desto tiefer das Thal; the higher the mountain, the deeper the valley.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

*Preliminary Remark.*—Most Adjectives are used as Adverbs, without any change of form.

Thus, for instance, the adjectives gut (good) and schön (beautiful) in the following sentences :—

Neue Besen kehren gut; new brooms sweep clean. Das klingt gar schön; that sounds very well.

1. Many Adverbs (and Adjectives used adverbially) have a *Comparative*, which is formed in the same manner as that of Adjectives.  
*Ex.* oft, often; Comp. öfter, oftener—schön, beautifully; Comp. schöner, more beautifully.

2. In the *Superlative*, Adverbs (and Adjectives used adverbially) assume four different forms :—

- (a.) The Superlative Form in *st*, simply. *Ex.* höchst.
- (b.) The Superlative Form in *st*, with the termination *enst*. *Ex.* höchstens.
- (c.) The Superlative Form in *st*, preceded by *auf* (auf das), and ending in *e*. *Ex.* aufs höchst.
- (d.) The Superlative Form in *st*, preceded by *am* (an dem), and ending in *en*. *Ex.* am höchst.

3. With regard to these Adverbial Superlatives it should be noticed—

- (a.) That the simple form (*-st*) is limited to a small number of words, and those mostly ending in *ig* or *lich*—  
such as eifrigst, eagerly; eiligst, hastily; gefälligst, obligingly (if you please); götigst, kindly; innigst, deeply; freundlichst, friendly; herzlichst, heartily; jüngst, lately; längst, long ago; äußerst, extremely; ergebenst, humbly.
- (b.) That the form (*-stens*) is likewise limited to only a few words, and those mostly monosyllabic—  
such as besten, in the best manner; längstens, at the longest; meistens, mostly; nächstens, next time; spätestens, at the latest; wenigstens, at least.
- (c.) That the form (*auf* *-st*) is only used in reference to persons, and when the Superlative is *absolute*, i.e. when it expresses manner in a very high degree, but without any comparison.  
*Ex.* Sie grüßte mich aufs freundlichste; she saluted me in the most friendly manner.  
Er läuft aufs schnellste; he runs as fast as he can.
- (d.) That the form (*am* *-st*) is the most common (being used in reference to both persons and things), and expresses a *relative* Superlative.  
*Ex.* Sie grüßte mich am freundlichsten; she gave me the most friendly salute of all.  
Er läuft am schnellsten; he runs fastest.

*N.B.*—Even Adjectives used as such, when standing as Predicates after the verb *sein*, to be, assume this *Adverbial* superlative form, if the Predicate itself form the standard of comparison.<sup>64</sup> *Ex.* Die Tage sind am längsten im Sommer; the days are longest in summer.  
Der Starke ist am mächtigsten allein; the strong man is strongest when alone.

4. The following Adverbs form their Comparatives and Superlatives irregularly :—

	Comp. eher <sup>65</sup>	Superl. am ehesten (also aufs baldigste)
bald, soon	„ lieber <sup>66</sup>	„ am liebsten
gern, gladly, willingly	„ mehr	„ am meisten
viel, much	„ minder	„ am wenigsten
(wenig), little		

5. The three Degrees of Comparison, both of Adjectives and Adverbs, are often strengthened by means of an additional Adverb.

Thus in the Positive we may use : sehr, recht, gar, very; höchst, highly; ungemein, uncommonly; außerordentlich, extraordinarily; äußerst, extremely; überaus, exceedingly.

*Ex.* Er ist ungemein reich; he is uncommonly rich. Er predigte sehr selten; he preached very rarely.

In the Comparative we may use : viel, much; noch, even; weit, or bei weitem, by far.

*Ex.* Du bist aber viel reicher; but you are much richer. Jetzt wird er noch seltener predigen; now he will preach more rarely still.

In the Superlative we may use : weitaus or bei weitem, by far; or we may prefix the Genitive *aller*, of all.<sup>64</sup>

*Ex.* der allerstärkste, the strongest (of all).

der allerbeste Freund, the best friend (of all friends), the very best friend.

sie singt am allerhöchsten, she sings the most beautifully (of them all).

(a) In English, this Superlative has no Article; in French *le* is kept unchanged.

*Ex.* Wir sind am glücklichsten, wenn wir am zufriedensten sind.

We are happiest, when we are most contented.

Nous sommes le plus heureux, quand nous sommes le plus contents.

But : Wir sind die glücklichsten. We are the happiest. Nous sommes les plus heureux.

(b) From the obsolete positive *ch*.

(c) Compare the old English *liefer* or *liever* (rather), as *lief* (as soon).

(d) Compare Chaucer (*Troilus and Cressida*)—

“Lo, the alderfirst word that him astart  
Was twice: Mercy, mercy, o my sweet herte.”  
(Some editions have *altherfirst* or *allerfirst*.)



## DEFINITE NUMERALS.

## I.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. einſ, ein	11. elf (eifſ)	21. ein und zwanzig	101. hundert und einſ	2000. zwei tauſend
2. zwei	12. zwölf	22. zwei und zwanzig	102. hundert und zwei	2002. zwei tauſend und zwei
3. drei	13. dreizehn	30. dreißig	113. hundert und dreizehn	3030. drei tauſend und dreißig
4. vier	14. vierzehn	40. vierzig	114. hundert und vierzehn	4044. vier tauſend vier und vierzig
5. fünf	15. fünfzehn	50. fünfzig	150. hundert und fünfzig	5500. fünf tauſend und fünf hundert
6. ſechs	16. ſechzehn	60. ſechzig	160. hundert und ſechzig	6616. ſechs tauſend ſechs hundert und ſechzehn
7. ſieben	17. ſiebzehn (ſiebenzehn)	70. ſiebzehn (ſiebenzig)	177. hundert ſieben und ſiebzehn	7770. ſieben tauſend ſieben hundert und ſiebzehn
8. acht	18. achtzehn	80. achtzig	188. hundert acht und achtzig	8080. acht tauſend und achtzig
9. neun	19. neunzehn	90. neunzig	900. neun hundert	9999. neun tauſend neun hundert neun und neunzig
10. zehn	20. zwanzig	100. hundert	1000. tauſend	A Million. eine Million.

1. einſ is used in counting : einſ, zwei, drei, etc., and when standing by itself. *Ex.* Es hat ſchon einſ geſchlagen, It has struck one already. ein is used when followed by another Numeral or a Substantive. *Ex.* ein und zwanzig, 21; ein Uhr, one o'clock.
2. The Numeral ein is declined like the Indefinite Article, and is distinguished from the latter by the tonic accent. *Ex.* eine Schwalbe, a swallow; eine Schwalbe, one swallow.
3. The Numerals zwei and drei make in the Genitive zweier and dreier, and in the Dative zweien and dreien, when these cases are not already shown by other means. *Ex.* die Gleichheit zweier Dreiecke; the equality of two triangles. But: die Gleichheit dieser zwei Dreiecke; the equality of these two triangles.
4. All other Cardinals remain unaltered—except that, when used substantively, they take the termination en in the Dative, and sometimes e in the Nominative and Accusative. *Ex.* auf allen Vieren kriechen, to creep on all-fours; mit Sechsen fahren, to drive in a coach and six.
5. Hundert and Tausent are sometimes used as Collective Substantives, and are then declined in both numbers. *Ex.* Dies Hundert Bretter taugt nicht; das erste Hundert war besser. This hundred boards is not good; the first hundred was better. Er ist Herr über Tausende, He is lord over thousands. The English one before hundred and thousand is only rendered in dates in German. *Ex.* in the year 1800, im Jahre ein tauſend acht hundert. But: one thousand pounds, tauſend Pfund.
6. Notice the way of expressing the hours of the day (expressing fractions of an hour as parts of the coming hour) :—  

What o'clock is it now?	Wieviel Uhr iſt es nun?	It is a quarter-past five.	Es iſt ein Viertel auf ſechs.
It is nearly five o'clock.	Es iſt beinahe fünf Uhr.	It is twenty minutes past five.	Es iſt zwanzig Minuten auf ſechs.
At what o'clock do you dine?	Um wieviel Uhr ſpeiſen Sie?	It is half-past five.	Es iſt halb ſechs.
At seven.	Um ſieben.	It is a quarter to six.	Es iſt drei Viertel auf ſechs.

## II.—ORDINAL NUMBERS.

the 1st der (die, das) erste	the 6th der (die, das) sechste	the 13th der (die, das) dreizehnte	the 41st der (die, das) ein und vierzigste
the 2d „ zweite	the 7th „ siebente	the 14th „ vierzehnte	the 42d „ zwei und vierzigste
the 3d „ dritte	the 8th „ achte	the 20th „ zwanzigste	the 100th „ hundertste

7. Ordinal Numbers are declined like Adjectives.

8. Notice the following Compound Forms of Numerals :—

Distinctive.	Variative.	Iterative.	Multiplicative. <sup>(a)</sup>	Fractional. <sup>(a)</sup>
erstens, first <sup>(a)</sup>	einerlei, <sup>(a)</sup> of one kind	einmal, once	einfach, simple	halb, $\frac{1}{2}$
zweitens, secondly	zweierlei, of two kinds	zweimal, twice	zweifach, twofold	ein Drittel, $\frac{1}{3}$
drittens, thirdly	dreierlei, of three kinds	dreimal, thrice	dreifach, threefold	drei Viertel, $\frac{2}{3}$
viertens, fourthly	vielerlei, of many kinds	vielmals, oftentimes	vielfach, manifold	zwei Fünftel, $\frac{2}{5}$
(lebens, lastly)	mancherlei, of several kinds	manchmal, sometimes	mannigfach, manifold	fünf Sechstel, $\frac{5}{6}$

Also, anderthalb,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  [lit. (one and) half of the second<sup>(a)</sup>]; dritthalb,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  [lit. (two and) half of the third]; vierthalb,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , etc.

9. In dates, the English Preposition of is not expressed :—

She died on the 3d of May, . . . . .	Sie starb den dritten Mai; or, am dritten Mai.
What is the day of the month? . . . . .	Der wievielte <sup>(f)</sup> iſt (or iſt es) heute?
To-day is the 3d, . . . . .	Heute iſt der dritte; or, wir haben heute den dritten.

(a) The Adverbs first and last are also rendered by zuerst and zuletzt. *Ex.* She came first; sie kam zuerst. He spoke last; er sprach zuletzt.  
 (b) But: es ist einleci = it is immaterial, it is all one. (c) The Multiplicative Numerals are declined like Adjectives.  
 (d) The Fractional halb is an Adjective: ein halber Tag, half a day.—sein halbes Erbtheil, half his inheritance (or die Hälfte seines Erbtheils). The other Fractional Numerals are Neuter Substantives. The final syllable tel is a corruption of theil, part. Drittel = dritte Theil.  
 (e) In old German der andere, the other, was used for the ordinal second.  
 Compare the Greek δεύτερος ἡμιτάλαντος, a talent and a half.—τρίτος ἡμιτάλαντος, two talents and a half.  
 We may also say: ein und ein halb; zwei und ein halb; etc. (f) In French: Le quantième du mois est-ce?

# INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

With a few exceptions, Indefinite Numerals are used both adjectively and substantively.

These Numerals are in every respect declined like Adjectives. (See the three Rules, page 11.)

1. *Aller, alle, alles* [quantity]; plur. *alle* [number], *all*<sup>(a)</sup>.

*Ex.* *Aller Wein ist nicht gut*; all wine is not good. *Nicht alle Wolken bringen Regen*; all clouds do not bring rain.

Substantively: *Geduld überwindet alles*; patience overcomes all things. *Alle schwiegen, Einige weinten*; all were silent, a few wept. The Neuter Singular *alles* is used abstractly in the sense of all people, everybody. (Compare 6, page 17.)

*Ex.* *Alles bewundert ihn*; everybody admires him. *Mir folgt der Fluch, und Alles flieht mich*; curse follows me, and men flee from me.

Instead of *aller, alle, alles*, the uninflected *all* is often used before a Substantive Singular preceded by a Pronoun.

*Ex.* *All (aller) dieser Reichthum ist mein*; all this wealth is mine. *All (alles) sein Bemühen war umsonst*; all his exertion was in vain.

*Aller* is sometimes used to express intensity. *Ex.* *Das macht dir alle (= viele) Ehre*; ohne *alle* (= die geringste) Ursache.

The Plural *alle* is often used in German where the English would use *every*.

*Ex.* *every day, alle Tage* (Fr. *tous les jours*); *every two hours, alle zwei Stunden* (Fr. *toutes les deux heures*).

The English *all*, meaning *whole*, is rendered by *ganß*. *Ex.* *all the town, die ganze Stadt*; *all the year, das ganze Jahr*.

*Ganß* remains uninflected before Neuter names of towns and countries used without Article. *Ex.* *ganß England, all England*.

2. *Anderer, andere, anderes, plur. andere, other*. It is used both with the Definite and Indefinite Article; also with Pronouns.

*Ex.* *Der andere Theil ist viel bedeutender*; the other volume is much more important. *Gieb mir ein anderes Buch*; give me another book.

When *another* means (not a *different*, but) *one more*, it is rendered by *noch ein* (French: *encore un*).

*Ex.* *Give me another glass of milk*; *Geben Sie mir noch ein Glas Milch*.—Notice also: *the other day, neulich, or vor einigen Tagen*.

3. *Beide*<sup>(c)</sup> both<sup>(c)</sup> is often used without any Article; when used with an Article or Pronoun, *beide* stands second.

*Ex.* *beide Schwestern*; both sisters. *Die beiden Freunde*; the two friends. *Meine beiden Brüder*; both my brothers.

4. *Einiger, einige, einiger, some*<sup>(c)</sup>, *any*; plur. *einige, a few*. (In the Singular it is used only before collective Substantives and names of materials.)

*Ex.* *Ich habe noch einige Hoffnung*; I have still some hope. *Einige Käfer fressen nur Laub*; some beetles eat nothing but leaves.

5. *Jeder, jede, jedes, every, each*; is used only in the Singular.

*Ex.* *Jeder Augenblick ist theuer*; every moment is precious. *Jedes Licht hat seinen Schatten*; every light has its shadow.

This numeral is sometimes preceded by *ein*. *Ex.* *Ein jedes Land hat seine Sitten*; every country has its own customs.

*Jeder* is sometimes used to render the English *any*. *Ex.* *You may get that in any shop*; *Sie können das in jedem Laden bekommen*.

6. *Kein, keine, kein, no, not any, not a*; plur. *keine, no, not any* (to be declined in the Singular like *ein*, in the Plural by the Strong Form of Adjectives).

*Ex.* *Eine Schwalbe macht noch keinen Sommer*; One swallow does not make a summer.

When used substantively it is always in the Singular, and declined by the Strong Form: *keiner, keine, keines*.

*Ex.* *Keiner weiß, wo sie ist*; no one knows where she is. *Sagen Sie es Keinem*; tell it to no one.

7. *Mancher, manche, manches, many a*; plur. *manche, many, some* (it is often preceded by *so*).

*Ex.* *Mancher schöne Apfel ist sauer*; many a fine apple is sour. *So Mancher ist sein eigener Feind*; many a one is his own enemy.

8. *Mehrere, or mehrere, several* (like the French *plusieurs* it is a comparative, without having the signification of it).

*Ich habe heute mehrere Briefe erhalten*; I received several letters to-day.

It is also used substantively in the Neuter Singular: *Morgen ein Mehreres*; to-morrow more of it.

9. *Sämmtlich, all, all together, all collectively* (it is used chiefly with the Definite Article).

*Ex.* *der sämmtliche Adel*; the whole of the nobility. *Die sämmtlichen Truppen*; all the troops. *Sämmtliche Beiträge*; all the contributions.

10. *Viel*—*Wenig, much, little* (when denoting collective quantity), or *many, few* (when denoting number).

Before a Substantive Singular these numerals are *not* declined; before a Plural they *generally* are declined; they *always* are, when used Substantively. *Ex.* *viel Wasser und wenig Wein*; much water and little wine. *Das macht dir wenig Ehre*; that does you little credit.

*Er sprach nicht viele (or viel) Worte*; he did not speak many words. *Er hat wenige (or wenig) deutsche Bücher gelesen*; he has read few German books. *Viele haben zu viel, Wenige haben genug*; many have too much, few have enough.

*Ein wenig, a little, always remains unaltered.* *Ex.* *Gib mir ein wenig Salz*; give me a little salt. *Mit ein wenig Geduld*; with a little patience.

11. The six following Numerals are indeclinable:—

*mehr, more*.—*Große Bäume geben mehr Schatten als Früchte*; large trees give more shade than fruit.

*weniger, less, fewer*.—*Er hat weniger Verstand als sie*; he has less understanding than she.

*lauter, mere, nothing but*.—*Es ist lauter Unsinn*; it is sheer nonsense. *Das sind lauter Offiziere*; these are all officers.

*etwas, something, anything*.—*Ich habe dir etwas zu sagen*; I have something to tell you. *Ohne etwas zu sagen*; without saying anything.

*nichts, nothing*.—*Wo nichts ist, kann man nichts nehmen*; where there is nothing, nothing can be got.

*genug, enough*.—*Ich hatte nicht Zeit genug dazu*; I had not time enough for it.

(a) When *all* and *both* are followed by a genitive in English, that genitive becomes in German the subject or object of the verb, and *all* or *both* is placed after it and in apposition to it. *Ex.* *All of us = wir alle* (Nom.); *uns alle* (Acc.)—with *all of us = mit uns allen* (Dat.) Both of us saw it, *wir haben es beide gesehen*—she has invited both of us, *sie hat uns beide eingeladen*.

(b) When *both* is used as a Conjunction, it is rendered by *sowohl . . . als*. *Ex.* *Both by sea and land, sowohl zu Wasser als zu Lande*.

(c) When *some* or *any* denotes (not number or quantity, but) an indefinite single thing, it is rendered by *irgend ein*.

*Ex.* *Some author has said . . . irgend ein Dichter hat gesagt . . . Some other person must have done it*; *irgend ein anderer muß es gethan haben*.

(d) *Etwas* is sometimes shortened into *was*. *Ex.* *Hast du was Neues gehört?* have you heard anything new?

*Etwas* is also used adverbially, in the sense of a little, rather, somewhat. *Ex.* *der Wein ist etwas sauer*. *Sie befinden sich etwas besser*. It is frequently used with the meaning of *some*, before abstract substantives and names of materials. *Ex.* *etwas Zeit, some time*; *etwas Eisen, some iron*.

## PRONOUNS.

## I.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1st Person.		2d Person.		3d Person.	
Sing. <i>N.</i>	ich, I	du, thou	er, he	sie, she	es, it
<i>A.</i>	miß	diß	ihn	sie	es
<i>G.</i>	meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner
<i>D.</i>	mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm
Plur. <i>N.</i> mir, we		ihr, you	sie, they		
<i>A.</i>	uns	euch	sie		
<i>G.</i>	unser	euer	ihrer		
<i>D.</i>	uns	euch	ihnen		

## II.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

## (A.)—CONJUNCTIVE.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
1st Person Sing. my	mein	meine	mein
Plur. our	unser	unsere	unser
2d Person Sing. thy	dein	deine	dein
Plur. your	euer	eure	euer
3d Person Sing. his	sein	seine	sein
her	ihr	ihre	ihr
its	sein	seine	sein
Plur. their	ihr	ihre	ihr

To be declined :  
In the Singular like the Indefinite Article;  
In the Plural by the Strong Form of Adj.

## (B.)—DISJUNCTIVE (a).

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
1. mine	meiner	meine	meines
ours	unserer	unsere	unsereß (b)
thine	deiner	deine	deines
yours	euerer	eure	eueres (b)
etc.			
2. mine	der meine	die meine	daß meine
ours	der unsere	die unsere	daß unsere
etc.			
3. mine	der meinige	die meinige	daß meinige
ours	der unserige	die unserige	daß unserige
etc.			

To be declined the Strong Form of Adjectives.  
To be declined the Weak Form Adjectives.

## III.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
1. <i>N.</i> der	die	daß, that	die
<i>A.</i> den	die	daß	die
<i>G.</i> dessen	deren	dessen	derer, deren (c)
<i>D.</i> dem	der	dem	denen

2. dieser, diese, dieses (dies), this (hic, οὗτος)	To be declined by the Strong Form of Adjectives.
3. jener, jene, jenes, that (ille, ἐκεῖνος)	
4. solcher, solche, solches, such	
5. derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, he or that	To be declined by the Weak Form of Adjective
6. derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same	

## IV.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
1. welcher,	welche,	welches, who, which	welche
2. <i>N.</i> der	die	daß, who, which	die
<i>A.</i> den	die	daß	die
<i>G.</i> dessen	deren	dessen	deren
<i>D.</i> dem	der	dem	denen
3. wer, whoever, he who—was, whatever, what	(To be declined like the Interrogative wer.)		

## V.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. welcher, welche, welches, which ?
2. was für ein, was für eine, was für ein, what kind of ?
3. <i>N.</i> wer, who ?—was, what ?
<i>A.</i> wen
<i>G.</i> wessen
<i>D.</i> wem

## VI.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

## (A.)—CONJUNCTIVE.

ein, eine, ein, one
fein, feine, fein, no

To be declined like the Indefinite Article.

## (B.)—DISJUNCTIVE.

einer, eine, eines, one
feiner, feine, feines, none

To be declined by the Strong Form of Adjectives.

Jedermann, everybody
Jemand, somebody
Niemand, nobody

Take s in Genitive, and sometimes en in Dat. and Acc.

etwas, something
nichts, nothing
man, one (French, on)

Indec.

## VII.—REFLECTIVE PRONOUNS.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
Sing. <i>Acc.</i> mich } myself	Sing. <i>Acc.</i> dich } thyself	Sing. <i>A. &amp; D.</i> sich, one's-self, himself, herself, itself
<i>Dat.</i> mir	<i>Dat.</i> dir	
Plur. <i>A. &amp; D.</i> uns, ourselves	Plur. <i>A. &amp; D.</i> euch, yourselves	Plur. <i>A. &amp; D.</i> sich, themselves

(a) The three Forms of the Disjunctive Possessives are almost equivalent ; *der meinige*, etc., is the most common in colloquial use ; *der meine*, etc., is preferred in higher style.

(b) *unferrer* and *eurerr* are liable to the usual contractions : *unferr unfre, unfres ; eurr, eure, eures ; der unfrige ; der eurige.*  
(c) *berer* when Antecedent to a Relative ; *deren* in all other cases.

# PRONOUNS.

1. The form of address in German requires special attention. Instead of uniformly using the 2d Person Plural<sup>(a)</sup> (as in English and French), the Germans use, according to the nature of intercourse, either the 2d Singular, or the 3d Plural (written with capital initials). Du (and the corresponding Possessive dein) is used in familiar intercourse<sup>(b)</sup>, as the address of worship, love, friendship, companionship. Sie (and the corresponding Possessive Ihr) is used in all ordinary polite intercourse, as the address of social courtesy.
  2. In lieu of the Genitives meiner, deiner, seiner, the obsolete forms mein, dein, sein, are frequently used in poetical language, and in a few familiar phrases, such as: Vergiß mein nicht; forget me not.—Gedenke sein; remember him.
  3. The English Possessive Pronoun, when used in reference to parts of the body, is generally rendered in German (as in French) by the Dative of the Personal (or Reflective) Pronoun, together with the Definite Article—or by the Article only, if the person need not be pointed out more fully. Ex. I rubbed his arms with oil; ich habe ihm die Arme mit Oel gerieben (Je lui ai frotté les bras). He has broken his neck; er hat sich den Hals gebrochen (Il s'est cassé le cou). He has lost his head; er hat den Kopf verloren (Il a perdu la tête).
  4. The English Reiterative Pronouns myself, thyself, etc., are rendered by selbst, or selber<sup>(c)</sup>. Ex. I shall do it myself; ich werde es selbst thun, or ich selbst werde es thun.
  5. Possessive Pronouns used as Predicates are rendered, by the uninflected forms mein, dein, sein, etc. (cf. top line of page 10). Ex. Mein ist die Ehre; mine is the honour.—Der Becher ist dein; the goblet is thine.—Diese Güter sind sein; these estates are his.
  6. The Pronouns Neuter Singular es, das, dies, are used in reference both to things and persons, irrespective of gender or number. Ex. Es ist meine Schwester; it is my sister.—Das sind meine Kinder; those are my children.
  7. The two Relative Pronouns welcher and der may be used indiscriminately, except in two instances, when der only can be used, namely: (a) when the Relative is in the Genitive: Ex. Der ist glücklich, dessen Herz zufrieden ist; he is happy, whose heart is contented.—Das ist die Frau, deren Kind Sie gerettet haben; that is the woman whose child you saved. (b) when the Antecedent is a Personal Pronoun: Ex. Was kann ich thun, der selber hilflos ist!
  8. Relative Pronouns agree with their Antecedents in Gender and Number only; they are always of the 3d Person (see above). But when the Antecedent is a Personal Pronoun, it is generally repeated in the Relative Clause and becomes the nearer Subject to the Verb. Ex. Was kann ich thun, der ich selber hilflos bin!
  9. The Relative Pronouns wer and was are used only in the Singular, wer standing for derjenige welcher, he who, and was for derjenige welcher, that which. Ex. Wer zufrieden leben will, muß genugsam sein; he who will live happy, must be contented. Was du sagst, ist nur allzu wahr; what you say is but too true.—Sage mir Alles was du weißt; tell me all you know.
  10. In the Interrogative Form was für ein, the word ein is declined like the Indefinite Article. Ein is omitted before Collectives, and in the Plural. Ex. Was für Holz? What kind of wood? Was für Bücher? What sort of books?
  11. The two Interrogative Forms was für ein and welcher are also used to express surprise or admiration. Ex. Was für ein Riese! What a giant! Welche Thorheit! What madness!
  12. The Pronouns solch and welch remain uninflected when followed by an Article or Adjective. Ex. Welcher Mann! Welch ein Mann! Welch großer Mann! Ein solches Wetter; solch ein Wetter; solch schönes Wetter.
  13. A peculiarity to be noticed is the limited use of the Personal Pronoun, when things inanimate<sup>(d)</sup> are spoken of. It is used then only in the Nominative, and in the Accusative if directly governed by a Verb. But in the Genitive and Dative, as also in the Accusative if governed by a Preposition, it is supplied by one of the Demonstratives der, die, das—derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe. Ex. Er schickt mir Geld, aber ich bedarf dessen (not seiner) nicht; he sends me money, but I am not in want of it. Die Versammlung findet heute Statt; ich werde derselben (not ihr) beizuwohnen. The meeting takes place to-day; I shall attend it.
  14. When speaking of things inanimate, the Germans make also much use of certain Pronominal Forms, which are composed of one of the Adverbs hier, da, wo, and a Preposition proper (see Rule 16)—hier serving as a substitute for a Demonstrative Pronoun, da for a Personal or Demonstrative, wo for a Relative or Interrogative. Ex. hierdurch (hereby) by this      dadurch (thereby) by it, by that      wodurch (whereby) by which, by what? hiermit (herewith) with this      damit (therewith) with it, with that      womit (wherewith) with which, with what? hierin (herein) in this      darin<sup>(e)</sup> (therein) in it, in that      worin<sup>(e)</sup> (wherein) in which, in what?
  15. These forms are always used instead of Personal or Interrogative Pronouns governed by a Preposition. Ex. Hier ist sein Brief; ich bin damit (not mit ihm) sehr zufrieden. Here is his letter; I am much pleased with it. Woran (not an was) denken Sie? What are you thinking of? They are optional, but generally preferred, as substitutes for Demonstrative or Relative Pronouns governed by a Preposition. Ex. Das ist das Zeichen, woran (or an welchem) ich ihn erkannte. That is the sign by which I knew him. Die Sache ist wichtig; wir müssen nochmals darüber (or über dieselbe) sprechen. The matter is important; we must have another talk about it.
  16. If the Preposition is one that takes the Genitive Case, the obsolete Genitive Forms des (for dessen) and wes (for wessen) are used instead of the Adverbs da and wo. Ex. deshalb, deswegen, on that account; weshalb, wesswegen, for which reason, for what reason?
- 
- (a) The grammatical 2d Person Plural (ihr and euer) is now but little used in German, namely:—(1.) in sermons, documents, and proverbs; (2.) in addressing several persons, each of whom singly would be addressed in the 2d Person Singular. But as applied to single persons, it is only used in the less polite ranks of modern society. (b) It is also used in the highest lyric and dramatic poetry.
- (c) Selbst and selber sometimes precede the Pronoun or Substantive, when they have the meaning of the Adverb even.
- (d) Even when speaking of persons, the English Personal Pronoun is supplied sometimes by the Demonstrative der, for greater emphasis, sometimes by derselbe, either for euphony, or for greater precision. Ex. (for emphasis) nicht der Mächtige, der hat niemals Unrecht; not the mighty, he is never wrong; (for euphony) Da ist die Frau X.; kennen Sie dieselbe (for Sie sie)? that is Mrs. X.; do you know her? (for precision) Herr X. schrieb meinem Bruder, derselbe habe sich geirrt; Mr. X. wrote to my brother, that he (my brother) had made a mistake.
- (e) If the preposition begins with a vowel, the letter r is inserted after da and wo: daran, woran, etc. If it begins with a consonant, the final r of hier is sometimes dropped: hierdurch, hierzu, etc.

## THE THREE AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. Infinitive Pres. *sein*, to be  
 Participle Pres. *seind*  
 " Past *gewesen*  
 Infinitive Perf. *gewesen sein*

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich bin	ich sei
du bist	du seiest
er ist	er sei
wir sind	wir seien
ihr seid	ihr seiet
sie sind	sie seien

## IMPERFECT.

ich war	ich wäre
du warst	du wärest
er war	er wäre
wir waren	wir wären
ihr waret	ihr wäret
sie waren	sie wären

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. *sei*  
 2d Pers. Plur. *seid*  
 3d Pers. Plur. *seien Sie*

## PERFECT.

ich bin gewesen	ich sei gewesen
du bist gewesen	du seiest gewesen
er ist gewesen	er sei gewesen
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich war gewesen	ich wäre gewesen
du warst gewesen	du wärest gewesen
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde sein	ich werde sein
du wirst sein	du werdest sein
er wird sein	er werde sein
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gewesen sein	ich werde gewesen sein
du wirst gewesen sein	du werdest gewesen sein
etc.	etc.

## COND. PRES.

ich würde sein
du würdest sein
etc.

## COND. PERF.

ich würde gewesen sein
du würdest gewesen sein
etc.

2. Infinitive Pres. *haben*, to have  
 Participle Pres. *habend*  
 " Past *gehabt*  
 Infinitive Perf. *gehabt haben*

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich habe	ich habe
du hast	du habest
er hat	er habe
wir haben	wir haben
ihr habt	ihr habet
sie haben	sie haben

## IMPERFECT.

ich hatte	ich hätte
du hattest	du hättest
er hatte	er hätte
wir hatten	wir hätten
ihr hättet	ihr hättet
sie hatten	sie hätten

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. *habe*  
 2d Pers. Plur. *habet*  
 3d Pers. Plur. *haben Sie*

## PERFECT.

ich habe gehabt	ich habe gehabt
du hast gehabt	du habest gehabt
er hat gehabt	er habe gehabt
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gehabt	ich hätte gehabt
du hattest gehabt	du hättest gehabt
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde haben	ich werde haben
du wirst haben	du werdest haben
er wird haben	er werde haben
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gehabt haben	ich werde gehabt haben
du wirst gehabt haben	du werdest gehabt haben
etc.	etc.

## COND. PRES.

ich würde haben
du würdest haben
etc.

## COND. PERF.

ich würde gehabt haben
du würdest gehabt haben
etc.

3. Infinitive Pres. *werden*, to be  
 Participle Pres. *werdend*  
 " Past *worden* (See 5, p. 19.)  
 Infinitive Perf. *worden sein*

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich werde	ich werde
du wirst	du werdest
er wird	er werde
wir werden	wir werden
ihr werdet	ihr werdet
sie werden	sie werden

## IMPERFECT.

ich wurde (or ward)	ich würde
du wurdest (or wardest)	du würdest
er wurde (or ward)	er würde
wir wurden	wir würden
ihr wurdet	ihr würdet
sie wurden	sie würden

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. *werde*  
 2d Pers. Plur. *werdet*  
 3d Pers. Plur. *werden Sie*

## PERFECT.

ich bin worden	ich sei worden
du bist worden	du seiest worden
er ist worden	er sei worden
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich war worden	ich wäre worden
du warst worden	du wärest worden
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde werden	ich werde werden
du wirst werden	du werdest werden
er wird werden	er werde werden
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde worden sein	ich werde worden sein
du wirst worden sein	du werdest worden sein
etc.	etc.

## COND. PRES.

ich würde werden
du würdest werden
etc.

## COND. PERF.

ich würde worden sein
du würdest worden sein
etc.

## THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. The Auxiliary Verb *sein* is used to form the Infinitive Perfect, and the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses of—
  - (a.) the Verbs *sein* itself, and *bleiben*, to remain ;
  - (b.) such Neuter Verbs as express motion from one place to another (such as *landen*, to land ; *steigen*, to ascend ; *kommen*, to come) ; or the passing from one condition into another (such as *werden*, to become ; *sterben*, to die ; *einschlafen*, to fall asleep ; *aufwachen*, to awake).
2. The Auxiliary Verb *haben* is used to form the Infinitive Perfect, and the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses of—
 

all Active, Reflective, and Impersonal Verbs, of the Verbs of Mood, and of most Neuter Verbs, chiefly those *not* implying change of place or condition (such as *tanzen*, to dance ; *springen*, to leap ; *leben*, to live : *schlafen*, to sleep) ; and those implying *activity* rather than motion or condition (such as *herrschen*, to rule ; *denken*, to think ; *lachen*, to laugh). See Note <sup>(a)</sup>.
3. The Auxiliary *werden* is used to form the Future <sup>(b)</sup> and Conditional Tenses, and the whole of the Passive Voice. (See page 26.)
4. *Haben* is also used as a Transitive Verb, when its signification is *to possess*.  
*Ex.* Ich habe das Vergnügen nicht, sie zu kennen ; I have not the pleasure to know her.  
*Sein* and *werden* are also used as Substantive Verbs, when *sein* signifies *to exist*, and *werden*, *to become*, *to grow* <sup>(c)</sup>.  
*Ex.* Wir sind hier ganz glücklich ; we are quite happy here.—Er will Soldat werden ; he wants to become a soldier.
5. *Werden*, when not used as Auxiliary, takes in the Past Participle the form *geworden*.  
*Ex.* Was ist aus ihm geworden ? What has become of him ?

### THE FOLLOWING RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF TENSES APPLY TO ALL VERBS WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

6. The Infinitive Present, the Imperfect Indicative, and the Past Participle are the Principal Parts of a Verb, from which the other Parts are formed.
7. The Present Participle is formed by adding *b* to the Infinitive Mood <sup>(a)</sup>.
8. The Infinitive Perfect is formed of the Past Participle of the Principal Verb and the Infinitive of its Auxiliary, placed inversely to the English order.
9. The Present Tenses, both Indicative and Subjunctive, are formed from the Infinitive by dropping the final *n*. See Note <sup>(a)</sup>.
10. The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed from the Imperfect Indicative by modifying <sup>(a)</sup> the Radical Vowel, and adding a final *e*, when there is not one in the Imperfect Indicative.
11. The Perfect (Indic. or Subj.) is formed of the Past Participle of the Principal Verb, and the Present (Indic. or Subj.) of its Auxiliary.
12. The Pluperfect (Indic. or Subj.) is formed of the Past Part. of the Principal Verb, and the Imperfect (Indic. or Subj.) of its Auxiliary.
13. The Future (Present or Perfect—Indicative or Subjunctive) is formed of the Infinitive (Present or Perfect) of the Principal Verb, and the Present (Indicative or Subjunctive) of the Auxiliary *werden*.  
*N.B.*—Thus the Present of *werden* with an Infinitive constitutes a Future ; *Ex.* er wird loben, he will praise ; while with a Past Participle it forms a Present Passive (see page 26) ; *Ex.* er wird gelobt, he is praised.
14. The Conditional (Present or Perfect) is formed of the Infinitive (Present or Perfect) of the Principal Verb, and the Imperfect Subjunctive of the Auxiliary *werden*.  
*N.B.*—Similarly to the above, the Imperf. Subj. of *werden* with an Infin. forms a Conditional ; *Ex.* er würde loben, he would praise ; with a Past Participle it forms an Imperfect Subj. Passive ; *Ex.* er würde gelobt, he might be praised.

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(a) Hence, the same Neuter Verb will often take *sein* or *haben*, according to the form and meaning in which it is used. *Ex.*  
 Er ist nach der Stadt geritten ; he is gone to town.—Er hat den Rapen geritten ; he rode the black horse.  
 Sie ist ohne mich gegangen ; she has gone without me.—Sie hat sich müde gegangen ; she has tired herself with walking.  
 Er ist über den Fluß geschwommen ; he has swum across the river.—Er hat schon eine halbe Stunde lang geschwommen ; he has been swimming this last half-hour.

(b) The Future Tense must be carefully distinguished from the forms composed with the modal auxiliary *wollen*. The former expresses simple futurity, states what is going to be (ich werde es thun, I shall do it) ;—the latter is expressive of assent or intention (ich will es thun, I will do it).

(c) *Ex.* alt werden, to grow old ; gewahr werden, to perceive (become aware) ; Prebiger werden, to take orders ; krank werden, to be taken ill ; gesund werden, to recover (health) ; Soldat werden, to enlist as a soldier ; zornig werden, to get angry ; flüchtig werden, to fly.

(d) *seien* and *thuen* (page 25) are formed from the non-contracted Infinitives *sein* and *thun* (now always *sein* and *thun*).

(e) Except the Present Indicative of *sein* and *wissen*, and of the Verbs of Mood (page 30). See also Note *b*, page 21.

(f) Except the Verbs of the Weak Conjugation which keep the Root altogether unaltered (4. b. page 21). Except also *wollen* and *sollen* (page 30).

## CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

## I. Strong (or Old) Conjugation.

Infinitive Pres. singen, to sing  
 Participle Pres. singend  
 " Past gesungen  
 Infinitive Perf. gesungen haben

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich singe	ich singe
du singst	du singest
er singt	er singe
wir singen	wir singen
ihr singt	ihr singet
sie singen	sie singen

## IMPERFECT.

ich sang	ich sänge
du sangst	du sängest
er sang	er sänge
wir sangen	wir sängen
ihr sanget	ihr sänget
sie sangen	sie sängen

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. singe  
 2d Pers. Plur. singet  
 3d Pers. Plur. singen Sie

## PERFECT.

ich habe gesungen	ich habe gesungen
du hast gesungen	du habest gesungen
er hat gesungen	er habe gesungen
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gesungen	ich hätte gesungen
du hattest gesungen	du hättest gesungen
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde singen	ich werde singen
du wirst singen	du werdest singen
er wird singen	er werde singen
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gesungen haben	ich werde gesungen haben
du wirst gesungen haben	du werdest gesungen haben
etc.	etc.

## CONDIT. PRES.

ich würde singen  
 du würdest singen  
 etc.

## CONDIT. PERF.

ich würde gesungen haben  
 du würdest gesungen haben  
 etc.

Infinitive Pres. sprechen, to speak  
 Participle Pres. sprechend  
 " Past gesprochen  
 Infinitive Perf. gesprochen haben

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich spreche	ich spreche
du sprichst	du sprichst
er spricht	er spreche
wir sprechen	wir sprechen
ihr sprecht	ihr sprecht
sie sprechen	sie sprechen

## IMPERFECT.

ich sprach	ich spräche
du sprachst	du sprächest
er sprach	er spräche
wir sprachen	wir sprächen
ihr sprecht	ihr sprächet
sie sprachen	sie sprächen

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. sprich  
 2d Pers. Plur. sprecht  
 3d Pers. Plur. sprechen Sie

## PERFECT.

ich habe gesprochen	ich habe gesprochen
du hast gesprochen	du habest gesprochen
er hat gesprochen	er habe gesprochen
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gesprochen	ich hätte gesprochen
du hattest gesprochen	du hättest gesprochen
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde sprechen	ich werde sprechen
du wirst sprechen	du werdest sprechen
er wird sprechen	er werde sprechen
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gesprochen haben	ich werde gesprochen haben
du wirst gesprochen haben	du werdest gesprochen haben
etc.	etc.

## CONDIT. PRES.

ich würde sprechen  
 du würdest sprechen  
 etc.

## CONDIT. PERF.

ich würde gesprochen haben  
 du würdest gesprochen haben  
 etc.

## II. Weak (or New) Conjugation

Infinitive Pres. loben, to praise  
 Participle Pres. lobend  
 " Past gelobt  
 Infinitive Perf. gelobt haben

## INDICATIVE. | SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich lobe	ich lobe
du lobst	du lobest
er lobt	er lobe
wir loben	wir loben
ihr lobt	ihr lobet
sie loben	sie loben

## IMPERFECT.

ich lobte	ich lobete
du lobtest	du lobetest
er lobte	er lobete
wir lobten	wir lobeten
ihr lobtet	ihr lobetet
sie lobten	sie lobeten

## IMPERATIVE.

2d Pers. Sing. lobe  
 2d Pers. Plur. lobet  
 3d Pers. Plur. loben Sie

## PERFECT.

ich habe gelobt	ich habe gelobt
du hast gelobt	du habest gelobt
er hat gelobt	er habe gelobt
etc.	etc.

## PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gelobt	ich hätte gelobt
du hattest gelobt	du hättest gelobt
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PRESENT.

ich werde loben	ich werde loben
du wirst loben	du werdest loben
er wird loben	er werde loben
etc.	etc.

## FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gelobt haben	ich werde gelobt haben
du wirst gelobt haben	du werdest gelobt haben
etc.	etc.

## CONDIT. PRES.

ich würde loben  
 du würdest loben  
 etc.

## CONDIT. PERF.

ich würde gelobt haben  
 du würdest gelobt haben  
 etc.

# FORMS OF CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

N.B. The line — represents the Stem of the Verb.

The *e* within brackets (*e*) is elided, whenever euphony permits<sup>(a)</sup>.

The mark —*x*— denotes that a vowel-change may be expected. (See page 23.)

## Strong (or Old) Conjugation.

Infinitive — en	
Pres. Part. — enb	
Past Part. ge — <i>x</i> — en	
INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
ich — <i>e</i>	ich — <i>e</i>
du — <i>x</i> — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>ft</i>	du — <i>eft</i>
er — <i>x</i> — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	er — <i>e</i>
wir — en	wir — en
ihr — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	ihr — et
sie — en	sie — en
IMPERFECT.	
ich — <i>x</i> —	ich — <i>x</i> — <i>e</i>
du — <i>x</i> — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>ft</i>	du — <i>x</i> — <i>eft</i>
er — <i>x</i> —	er — <i>x</i> — <i>e</i>
wir — <i>x</i> — en	wir — <i>x</i> — en
ihr — <i>x</i> — et	ihr — <i>x</i> — et
sie — <i>x</i> — en	sie — <i>x</i> — en
IMPERATIVE.	
2d Pers. Sing. — <i>x</i> — ( <i>e</i> )	
2d Pers. Pl. — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	
3d Pers. Pl. — en <i>ſie</i>	

## Weak (or New) Conjugation.

Infinitive — en	
Pres. Part. — enb	
Past Part. ge — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	
INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.	
ich — <i>e</i>	ich — <i>e</i>
du — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>ft</i>	du — <i>eft</i>
er — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	er — <i>e</i>
wir — en	wir — en
ihr — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	ihr — et
sie — en	sie — en
IMPERFECT.	
ich — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>te</i>	ich — <i>ete</i>
du — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>teft</i>	du — <i>eteft</i>
er — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>te</i>	er — <i>ete</i>
wir — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>ten</i>	wir — <i>eten</i>
ihr — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>tet</i>	ihr — <i>etet</i>
sie — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>ten</i>	sie — <i>eten</i>
IMPERATIVE.	
2d Pers. Sing. — <i>e</i>	
2d Pers. Pl. — ( <i>e</i> ) <i>t</i>	
3d Pers. Pl. — en <i>ſie</i>	

## THE REGULAR VERBS.

- All German Verbs end in the Infinitive in *en*<sup>(a)</sup>.
- The "Stem" of a Verb is obtained by cutting off from the Infinitive the termination *en*.
- The Regular Verbs are divided into two conjugations :  
the Strong or Old (for Radical Verbs only), and the Weak or New (for all Derivative Verbs, and some Radical).
- These two Conjugations differ chiefly<sup>(a)</sup> in the formation of the Imperfect and Past Participle—  
(a.) the Strong Conjugation changes the vowel of the Stem (see page 23), and takes no special terminations<sup>(a)</sup> ;  
the Imperfect invariably ending with the last letter of the Stem,  
and the Past Participle retaining the final *en* of the Infinitive ;  
(b.) the Weak Conjugation keeps the Stem unaltered, and takes the following terminations<sup>(a)</sup> :  
in the Imperfect *ete* or *te*, and in the Past Participle *et* or *t*.
- The Past Participle, in both Conjugations, prefixes to the Stem of the Verb the augment *ge*—  
except in those Verbs which have not the accent on the first syllable, viz. :—  
(a.) Foreign Verbs ending in *iren* (or *ieren*). *Ex.* *ſtudiren*, to study ; *probiren*, to try— Past Part. *ſtudirt*, *probirt*.  
(b.) Inseparable Compound Verbs (see page 28). *Ex.* *befpredhen*, to discuss ; *verloben*, to betroth—,, *befpredhen*, *verlobt*.
- With regard to *personal* terminations, notice that—  
the 1st Pers. Sing. always ends in *e*, except Strong Verbs in the Imperf. Indic. (See 4 a.)  
the 2d „ „ always ends in *eft* or *ft*<sup>(a)</sup>.  
the 3d „ „ is like the first, except in the Present Indicative where it always ends in *et* or *t*<sup>(a)</sup>.  
the 1st Pers. Plur. always ends in *en*.  
the 2d „ „ always ends in *et* or *t*<sup>(a)</sup>.  
the 3d „ „ is like the first.

- (a) The elision of the *e* in these terminations, which in many cases is a mere question of taste, never takes place in the following :—  
1st, in Verbs the Stem of which ends in *b* or *t*—such as *reden*, to speak ; *warten*, to wait ; *mietzen*, to hire ; *bürſten*, to brush—therefore : *ich rede*,  
*ich habe geredet* ; *ich warte*, *ich habe gewartet* ; *ich bürſte*, *ich habe gebürſtet*.  
2d, in Verbs the Stem of which ends in a contracted syllable with final *n*—such as *trocknen* (for *trocknen*), to dry ; *ſegnen* (for *ſegnen*), to bless ;  
*weſſen* (for *weſſen*), to arm—therefore : *ich trocknete*, *ich habe getrocknet*, etc.  
3d, in the 2d Pers. Sing. Present Tense, of Verbs the Stem of which ends in a sibilant—such as *reiſen*, to travel ; *grüſen*, to greet ; *miſchen*, to mix ; *pflanzen*, to plant—therefore : *du reiſeſt*, *du grüßeſt*, *du miſcheſt*, *du pflanzeſt*.  
Again, for the sake of distinction, most authors never elide the *e* throughout the Subjunctive Mood. (See *loben*, page 20.)  
(b) Verbs in *eln* and *ern*, like *ſatteln*, to saddle, and *hindern*, to hinder, are no exceptions to this Rule, the terminations *eln* and *ern* being contractions for *elcn* and *ern*.  
These Verbs drop throughout the conjugation, as already in the Infinitive, the *e* following the *l* and *r*—but if that *e* be the final letter, they drop the *e* preceding *l* and *r*.

*Ex.* Infinitive { *ſatteln*  
                  { *hindern*

Present Indicative { *ich ſattle*, *du ſattleſt*  
                          { *ich hindere*, *du hindereſt*

Imperative { Sing. *ſattle*, Plur. *ſatteln ſie*.  
                  { „ *hindere*, „ *hindern ſie*.

(c) Also in the Imperative, and Present Indicative. (See 9 and 10, page 23.)

(d) Compare the English Strong Verbs : to sing, I sang, (I had) sung ;—to win, I won, (I have) won.

(e) Compare the English Weak Verbs : to wait, I waited ;—to praise, I praised.



## VERBS OF THE STRONG CONJUGATION

## CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR VOWEL-CHANGES.

I. Verbs with Stem-Vowel <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> ( <i>ie</i> ) or a modified vowel, or the diphthong <i>au</i> .				II. Verbs with Stem-Diphthong <i>ei</i> .		III. Verbs with Stem-Vowel <i>a</i> .	
1. Imperfect <i>a</i> . Past Part. <i>u</i> .	2. Imperfect <i>a</i> . Past Part. <i>e</i> .	3. Imperfect <i>o</i> . Past Part. <i>o</i> .	4. Imperfect <i>a</i> . Past Part. <i>o</i> .	5. Imperfect <i>i</i> . Past Part. <i>i</i> .	6. Imperfect <i>ie</i> . Past Part. <i>ie</i> .	7. Imperfect <i>u</i> . Past Part. Stem-Vowel.	8. Imperfect <i>ie</i> . Past Part. Stem-Vowel.
binden, to bind finden, to find schwinden, to vanish winden, to wind — dingen, to hire dringen, to urge gelingen, to succeed klingen, to sound ringen, to wrestle schlingen, to sling schwingen, to swing singen, to sing springen, to spring zwingen, to force — sinken, to sink stinken, to stink trinken, to drink	bitten, to beg essen, to eat freßsen, to devour geben, to give genesen, to get well geschehen, to happen lesen, to read liegen, to lie messen, to measure sehen, to see treten, to tread vergeßsen, to forget	a. bersten, to burst bewegen, to induce breßsen, to thresh seßsen, to fight fleßsen, to plait glimmen, to glimmer heben, to raise klimmen, to climb pflegen, to cherish quellen, to gush scheren, to shear schmelzen, to melt schwellen, to swell weben, to weave — b. biegen, to bend bieten, to offer fliegen, to fly fliehen, to flee fließen, to flow frieren, to freeze genießen, to enjoy gießen, to pour kriechen, to creep riechen, to smell schieben, to shove schießen, to shoot schließen, to shut sieden, to boil — c. ersticken, to become extinct gären, to ferment küren, to choose lügen, to tell lies schwären, to swear schwören, to swear trügen, to deceive wägen, to consider — d. laufen, to drink saugen, to suck schnauben, to snort schrauben, to screw	a. befehlen, to command beginnen, to begin bergen, to hide breßsen, to break empfehlen, to recommend gelten, to be worth gewinnen, to win helfen, to help nehmen, to take rennen, to run schelten, to chide schrecken, to be frightened schwimmen, to swim sinnen, to think spinnen, to spin sprechen, to speak stechen, to sting stehlen, to steal sterben, to die treffen, to hit verberben, to spoil werben, to sue werfen, to throw — b. gebären, to bring forth kommen, to come	a. fleiß befeßsen, to apply one's-self beißen, to bite bleichen, to fade gleichen, to resemble gleiten, to glide greifen, to seize kneifen, to pinch pfeifen, to whistle reihen, to rend reiten, to ride schleichen, to sneak schleifen, to sharpen schleissen, to slit schmeissen, to sling schreiten, to stride streichen, to stroke streiten, to contend weichen, to yield — b. leiden, to suffer schneiden, to cut	bleiben, to remain gebeßsen, to thrive leihen, to lend meiden, to avoid preisen, to praise reiben, to rub schreiben, to part scheinen, to shine schreiben, to write schreien, to scream schweigen, to be silent speien, to spit steigen, to mount treiben, to drive weisen, to show zeihen, to accuse	fahren, to drive graben, to dig laden, to load schaffen, to create schlagen, to beat tragen, to carry wachsen, to grow waschen, to wash — a. blasen, to blow braten, to roast fallen, to fall fangen, to catch halten, to hold hängen, to hang lassen, to let rathen, to advise schlafen, to sleep — b. heißen, to be called laufen, to run rufen, to call stoßen, to push	

## THE CONJUGATION OF STRONG VERBS.

Verbs of the Strong Conjugation, in number about 160, are subject to eight different combinations of Vowel-changes.

To reduce the Strong Verbs under eight classes, corresponding to these changes, we first distinguish three Divisions, taking as basis the Stem-Vowel :—

- I. Verbs with Stem-Vowel *e* or *i* (*ie*), or a modified Vowel, or the Diphthong *au*—(except *laufen*).
- II. Verbs with Stem-Diphthong *ei*—(except *heissen*).
- III. Verbs with Stem-Vowel *a*—also *heissen*, *laufen*, *rufen*, and *stoßen*.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Verbs with Stem-Vowel *e* or *i* (*ie*)  
or a modified Vowel or the Diphthong *au*—(except *laufen*).  
These Verbs are subject to *four* different Vowel-changes.

1. Imperfect *a*. Participle *u*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong all Strong Verbs with Stem ending in *ind*, *ing*, or *inf*.

2. Imperfect *a*. Participle *e*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong the twelve following Verbs :—  
*bitten*, *essen*, *fressen*, *geben*, *genesen*, *geschehen*,  
*lesen*, *liegen*, *meissen*, *sehen*, *treten*, *vergessen*.

3. Imperfect *o*. Participle *o*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong

(a.) the following fifteen Verbs :—

*bersten*, *bewegen*, *breschen*, *fechten*, *flechten*,  
*glimmen*, *heben*, *klimmen*, *messen*, *pflügen*,  
*quellen*, *scheren*, *schmelzen*, *schwellen*, *welfen*.

(b.) All Strong Verbs with the long *ie*—except *liegen* (2).

(c.) Those with a modified Vowel—except *gebären* (4).

(d.) Those with the Diphthong *au*—except *laufen* (7).

4. Imperfect *a*. Participle *o*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong all Strong Verbs with Stem-Vowel *e* or *i* not falling under any of the above Rules—also *gebären* and *kommen*.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Verbs with Stem-Diphthong *ei*—(except *heissen*).  
These Verbs are subject to *two* different Vowel-changes.

5. Imperfect *i*. Participle *i*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong all Strong Verbs with the Stem-Diphthong *ei* followed by a *hard* consonant (*ß*, *t*, *ch*, *f*)—also *leiden* and *schneiden*.

6. Imperfect *ie*. Participle *ie*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong all Strong Verbs with Stem-Diphthong *ei* pure, or followed by a *soft* consonant (*l*, *b*, *g*, *h*, *n*)—except *leiden* and *schneiden*.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Verbs with Stem-Vowel *a*  
(also *heissen*, *laufen*, *rufen*, and *stoßen*).  
These Verbs are subject to *two* different Vowel-changes.

7. Imperfect *u*. Participle *Stem-Vowel*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong the following eight Verbs :—  
*fahren*, *graben*, *laben*, *schaffen*,  
*schlagen*, *tragen*, *wachsen*, *waschen*.

8. Imperfect *ie*. Participle *Stem-Vowel*.

*Rule*.—To this class belong all Strong Verbs with Stem-Vowel *a* that are not comprised in the previous Rule—also *heissen*, *laufen*, *rufen*, and *stoßen*.

9. All Verbs of classes 2<sup>(a)</sup> and 4<sup>(b)</sup>, with Stem-Vowel *e*, change the *e* into *i* or *ie*<sup>(c)</sup> in the 2d Pers. Sing. Imperative (which then drops the person-inflection *e*) and in the 2d and 3d Pers. Sing. Pres. Indicative.

*Ex.* *sprechen*, to speak ; Imperative : *sprich* ; Present Ind. *du sprichst*, *er spricht*.

*sehen*, to see ; Imperative : *sieh* ; Present Ind. *du siehst*, *er sieht*.

10. Verbs of classes 7 and 8 (except *laben*, *rufen*, and *schaffen*) *modify* the Stem-Vowel in the 2d and 3d Pers. Sing. Pres. Indicative.

*Ex.* *tragen*, to carry ; *du trägst*, *er trägt*—*laufen*, to run ; *du läufst*, *er läuft*.

11. The following Table will serve to illustrate the above Rules :—

	Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	2d P. S. Imperat.	2d and 3d Pers. Sing. Pres. Indicative.		Infinitive.	Imperf.	Past Part.	2d and 3d Pers. Sing. Pres. Indicative.
I.	1. <i>singen</i> sing	<i>sang</i> sang	<i>gesungen</i> sung			II.	5. <i>beißen</i> bite	<i>biß</i> bit	<i>gebissen</i> bitten	
	2. <i>sehen</i> see	<i>sah</i> saw	<i>gesehen</i> seen	<i>sieh</i>	<i>du siehst</i> , <i>er sieht</i>		6. <i>scheinen</i> shine	<i>schien</i> shone	<i>geschienen</i> shone	
	3. <i>frieren</i> freeze	<i>fror</i> froze	<i>gefroren</i> frozen			III.	7. <i>wachsen</i> grow	<i>wuchs</i> grew	<i>gewachsen</i> grown	<i>du wachst</i> , <i>er wächst</i>
	4. <i>sprechen</i> speak	<i>sprach</i> spoke	<i>gesprachen</i> spoken	<i>sprich</i>	<i>du sprichst</i> , <i>er spricht</i>		8. <i>fallen</i> fall	<i>fiel</i> fell	<i>gefallen</i> fallen	<i>du fällst</i> , <i>er fällt</i>

(a) Except *genesen*, to get well.

(b) Also the following Verbs of the 3d class : *breschen*, to thresh ; *fechten*, to fight ; *flechten*, to plait ; *quellen*, to gush ; *schmelzen*, to melt ; *schwellen*, to swell.

(c) Into *i* (short), if the Stem-Vowel *e* is short. *Ex.* *vergessen*, *helfen*, *sterben* ; Imperative : *vergiss*, *hülfe*, *stirb*.

Into *ie* (long), if the Stem-Vowel *e* is long. *Ex.* *lesen*, *empfehlen*, *befehlen* ; Imperative : *lies*, *empfehle*, *befehle*.

Except *treten* and *nehmen*, which change the *e* (long) into a short *i*, at the same time doubling the following consonant : *tritt*, *nimm*.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STRONG VERBS.

(a.) Compound Verbs have the same Vowel-changes as the Simple Verbs from which they are formed.

The following List contains only those Compound Verbs the simple forms of which are not used by themselves.

For all others see the primary Simple Verbs.

(β.) A line (—) in the 2d Sing. Imperative, or in the 2d and 3d Sing. Present Indicative, indicates that they are formed as they would be in the Weak Conjugation, without any vowel-change.

(γ.) Parts given in English type are used only in poetical language. These would be replaced in ordinary language by the more regular forms—thus, *biete*, *du bieteſt*, *er bietet*; *lüge*, *du lügſt*, *er lügt*; etc.

(δ.) The abbreviations *tr.* and *intr.* stand for *Verb transitive* and *Verb intransitive* respectively.

Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Part.	Class.	Signification.	2d Sing. Imperat.	2d and 3d Sing. Present Ind.	Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Part.	Class.	Signification.	2d Sing. Imperat.	2d and 3d Sing. Present Ind.
baken	buck †	gebaken	7	to bake	—	bäckſt † bäckſt	gelingen	gelang	gelungen	1	to succeed	—	—
befehlen	befahl *	befohlen	4	to command	befehl	befiehlſt befiehlſt	gelten	galt *	gegolten	4	to be worth	gilt	gilſt gilt
beſſen	beſſ	beſſen	5	to apply one's-self	—	—	geneſen †	genaſ	geneſen	2	to get well	—	—
beginnen	begann *	begonnen	4	to begin	—	—	genieſen	genoſ	genieſen	3	to enjoy	geneuſſ	geneuſſeſt geneuſſt
beißen	biß	gebiffen	5	to bite	—	—	geſchehen	geſchah	geſchehen	2	to happen	—	geſchicht
bergen	barg	geborgen	4	to hide	birg	birgſt birgt	gewinnen	gewann *	gewonnen	4	to win	—	—
berſten †	barſt (berſt)	geborſten	3	to burst	birſt	birſt birſt	gießen	goß	gegoſſen	3	to pour	geuſſ	geuſſeſt geuſſt
bewegen	beweg	bewogen	3	to induce <sup>1</sup>	—	—	gleich	glich	geglichen	5	to reſemble <sup>2</sup>	—	—
biegen	bog	gebogen	3	to bend	—	—	gleiten †	glitt	geglichen	5	to glide	—	—
bieten	bot	geboten	3	to offer	beut	beutſt beut	glimmen †	glomm	geglimmen	3	to glimmer	—	—
binden	band	gebunden	1	to bind	—	—	graben	grub	gegraben	7	to dig	gräbſt	gräbt
bitten	bat	gebeten	2	to beg	—	—	greifen	griff	gegriffen	5	to ſeize	—	—
blafen	blaſ	geblaſen	8	to blow	—	bläſſt bläſt	halten	hielt	gehalten	8	to hold	hältſt hält	—
bleiben	blieb	geblieben	6	to remain	—	—	hängen	hing	gehängen	8	to hang (intr.)	hängſt hängt	—
bleichen	blieh	gebleichen	5	to fade <sup>3</sup>	—	—	heben	hob	gehoben	3	to raiſe	—	—
braten	briet	gebraten	8	to roast (intr.) <sup>4</sup>	—	brätſt brät	heißen	hieß	geheißen	8	{ to be called { to bid	—	—
brechen	brach	gebrochen	4	to break	brich	brichſt bricht	heſſen	haß <sup>7</sup>	geholfen	4	to help	hilf	hilſt hilſt
breſchen	broſch	getroſchen	3	to thresh	brich	brichſt bricht	ſeiſen †	fiß	gefiſſen	5	to chide	—	—
bringen	brang	gebrungen	1	to preſſ	—	—	ſieſen	toſ	geſeſen	3	to chooſe	—	—
empfehlen	empfohl *	empfohlen	4	to commend	empfehl	empfehlſt empfehlſt	ſtimmen †	ſtimm	geſtimmen	3	to climb	—	—
erlöſchen	erlöſch	erlöſchen	3	to become extinct <sup>4</sup>	erlöſch	erlöſcheſt erlöſcht	ſtingen	ſtang	geſtingen	1	to ſound	—	—
essen	aß	gegeſſen	4	to eat	iß	iſſeſt ißt	ſneizen	ſniff	geſniffen	5	to pinch	—	—
fahren *	fuhr	gefahren	7	to go	—	fährſt fährt	ſommen	ſam	geſommen	4	to come	—	—
fallen	fiel	gefallen	8	to fall	—	fällſt fällt	ſtreichen	ſtrich	geſtrichen	3	to creep	kreuch	kreuchſt kreucht
fangen	fang	gefangen	8	to catch	—	fängſt fängt	türen	for	geſoren	3	to chooſe	—	—
fechten	focht	geſochten	3	to fight	ſicht †	ſichſt † ſicht	laden †	lud	geladen	7	to load	—	—
finden	ſand	gefunden	1	to find	—	—	laſſen *	ließ	geſaſſen	8	to let	läſſeſt läßt	—
ſlechten	ſlocht	geſlochten	3	to twine	ſicht †	ſichſt † ſicht	laufen	ließ	geſaſſen	8	to run	läuſt läuft	—
ſliegen	ſlog	geſlogen	3	to fly	ſleug	ſleugt ſleugt	leiden *	litt	gelitten	5	to ſuffer	—	—
ſliehen	ſloß	geſlohen	3	to flee	ſleuch	ſleucht ſleucht	leihen	lieh	geliehen	6	to lend	—	—
ſliehen	ſloß	geſlohen	3	to flow	ſleuſſ	ſleucht ſleucht	leſen	laß	geleſen	2	to read	ließ	ließeſt ließt
ſtiehen	ſtoß	geſtoſſen	3	to ſlow	ſleuſſ	ſleuſſeſt ſleuſſt	liegen	lag	gelegen	2	to lie (jacere)	—	—
ſtreſſen	ſraß	geſtreſſen	4	to devour	ſriß	ſriſſeſt ſrißt	lügen	log	gelogen	3	to lie (mentiri)	leug	leugſt leugt
ſrieren	ſror	geſtoren	3	to freeze	—	—	meiden	mied	gemieden	6	to avoid	—	—
gähren	gohr	gegohren	3	to ferment	—	—	meſſen †	moll	gemoll	3	to milk	miß	mißſt mißt
gebären	gebar	geboren	4	to bring forth	gebier †	gebierſt † gebiert	meſſen	maß	gemeſſen	2	to meaſure	miß	mißſt mißt
geben	gab	gegeben	2	to give	giß	gißſt gißt	nehmen	nahm	genommen	4	to take	nimm	nimmſt nimmſt
getrieſen †	getieß	getrieſen	6	to thrive	(gieß)	(gießſt) (gießt)	pfeifen	pfiß	gepfiſſen	5	to pipe	—	—
					—	—	pfeilen	pfiß	gepfiſſen	3		—	—

<sup>1</sup> Used in any other sense, *bewegen* is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> *bleichen* used in a transitive sense (to bleach) follows the Weak Conj.

<sup>3</sup> *braten* used in a transitive sense follows the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>4</sup> *erlöſchen* used in a transitive sense (to extinguish) follows the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>5</sup> *gleich* used in a transitive sense (to make even, similar) follows the Weak Conjugation :

*Ex.* die *Streu* gleichte ſeiner *Stirne* Falten, joy smoothed the wrinkles of his brow.

<sup>6</sup> Its derivative *willſahren* (to comply) is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>7</sup> In the Imperfect Subjunctive *hätte* or *hülſe*.

<sup>8</sup> Its derivative *veranlaſſen* (to occasion) is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>9</sup> Its derivative *verleiden* is of the Weak Conjugation :

*Ex.* er hat mir das *Tanzen* verleitet; he has given me a dislike for dancing.

<sup>10</sup> The Strong Verb *pfeilen* occurs only in a few phrases, viz. :—

*Rathes* mit (D.) *pfeilen*, to hold counsel with. . .

*Freundschaft* mit (D.) *pfeilen*, to keep friendship with. . .

*Umgang* mit (D.) *pfeilen*, to cultivate the acquaintance of. . .

*Unterhandlung* *pfeilen*, to enter into negotiations.

*pfeilen*, to nurse, or to be won, is a Verb of the Weak Conjugation.

† This Verb is also conjugated throughout by the Weak Conj.

‡ This part of the Verb is also used in the form of the Weak Conj.

\* To the Imperfect Indicative with *a* corresponds, as a rule, the Imperfect Subjunctive with *ä*; but this Verb as often takes *ö* (corresponding to the *o* of the Participle, or to an obsolete Aorist in *o*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STRONG VERBS—Continued.

Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Part.	Class.	Signification.	2d Sing. Imperat.	2d and 3d Sing. Present Ind.	Infinitive.	Imperfect Indicative.	Past Part.	Class.	Signification.	2d Sing. Imperat.	2d and 3d Sing. Present Ind.
preisen †	pries	gepriesen	6	to praise	—	—	schwören	schwör	geschworen	3	to swear	—	—
quellen	quoll	gequollen	3	to gush	quill	quillst quillt	sehen	sah	gesehen	2	to see	sieh	siehst siehst
rächen	roch <sup>1</sup>	gerochen	3	to avenge	—	—	sieden	sott	gesotten	3	to boil	—	—
rathen	rieth	gerathen	8	to advise	—	räthst räth	singen	sang	gesungen	1	to sing	—	—
reiben	rieb	gerieben	6	to rub	—	—	sinken	sank	gesunken	1	to sink	—	—
reissen	riß	gerissen	5	to tear	—	—	sinnen	sann *	gesonnen	4	to think	—	—
reiten	ritt	geritten	5	to ride	—	—	speien	spie	gespien	6	to spit	—	—
riechen	roch	gerochen	3	to smell	reuch	reuchst reucht	spinnen	spann *	gesponnen	4	to spin	—	—
ringen	rang	gerungen	1	to wrestle	—	—	spießen	spieß	gespiessen	5	to split	—	—
rinnen	rann *	geronnen	4	to run, (flow)	—	—	sprechen	sprach	gesprochen	4	to speak	sprich	sprichst sprichst
rufen	rief <sup>2</sup>	gerufen	8	to call	—	—	sprechen	sproß	gesprossen	3	to sprout	spreuss	spreussst spreussst
saufen	soff	gesoffen	3	to drink (of beasts)	—	—	springen	sprang	gesprungen	1	to spring	—	—
saugen <sup>3</sup>	sog	gesogen	3	to suck	—	—	stechen	stach	gestochen	4	to sting	stich	stichst sticht
schaffen	schuf	geschaffen	7	to create <sup>4</sup>	—	—	steden <sup>12</sup>	stak	gestoden	4	to stick (intr.) <sup>12</sup>	stich	stichst sticht
scheitern	schieb	geschoben	6	to part <sup>5</sup>	—	—	stehlen	stahl *	gestohlen	4	to steal	stichl	stichl sticht
scheitern	schieb	geschoben	6	to shine	—	—	steigen	stieg	gestiegen	6	to mount	—	—
scheitern	schieb	geschoben	6	to appear	—	—	sterben	starb §	gestorben	4	to die	stirb	stirbst stirbt
scheitern	schieb	geschoben	6	to scold	schilt	schiltst schilt	stieben	stob	gestoben	3	to disperse	—	—
scheitern	schieb	geschoben	6	to shear	scher	scherst scheid	stinken	stank	gestunken	1	to stink	—	—
schieben	schoß	geschossen	3	to shove	—	—	stoßen	stieß	gestoßen	8	to push	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to shoot	scheuss	scheussst scheussst	streichen	strich	gestrichen	5	to stroke	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to slay	—	—	streiten	stritt	gestritten	5	to contend	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to sleep	—	—	tragen	trug	getragen	7	to carry	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to beat	—	—	treffen	traf	getroffen	4	to hit	triff	triffst trifft
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to sneak	—	—	treiben	trieb	getrieben	6	to drive	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to sharpen	—	—	treten	trat	getreten	2	to tread	tritt	trittst tritt
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to polish <sup>8</sup>	—	—	trieben	trief	getrieften	3	to drip	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to slit	—	—	trinken	trank	getrunken	1	to drink	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to shut	schleuss	schleussst schleussst	trägen	trug	getragen	3	to deceive	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to sling	—	—	verderben	verdarb §	verderben	4	to spoil (intr.) <sup>13</sup>	verderb	verderbst verderbt
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to fling	—	—	verdröhen	verdroß	verdröhen	3	to vex	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to melt (intr.) <sup>9</sup>	schmilz	schmilzst schmilzt	vergeffen	vergass	vergeffen	2	to forget	vergiss	vergissst vergisst
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to snort	—	—	verlieren	verlor	verloren	3	to lose	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to cut	—	—	verlöfchen	verloß	verloffen	3	to become extinct	verloß	verloßst verlost
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to screw	—	—	wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen	7	to grow	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to be frightened <sup>10</sup>	schrak	schrakst schrickt	wägen	wog	gewogen	3	to weigh (tr.)	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to write	—	—	waschen	wusch	gewaschen	7	to wash	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to cry	—	—	weisen	wies	gewiesen	5	to yield	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to stride	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	6	to show	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to fester	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	3	to weave	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to be silent	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	4	to sue	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to swell (intr.) <sup>11</sup>	schwill	schwillt schwillt	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	4	to throw	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to swim	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	3	to weigh (intr.)	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to vanish	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	1	to wind	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to swing	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	6	to accuse	—	—
schießen	schoß	geschossen	3	to swing	—	—	wiezen	wies	gewiesen	1	to force	—	—

<sup>1</sup> rächen follows more generally the Weak Conjugation ; the Strong forms are rare, especially in the Imperfect.

<sup>2</sup> The Imperfect rufft is also used in poetry ; but in prose it has become obsolete.

<sup>3</sup> saugen also takes the forms of the Weak Conjugations, but rarely.

<sup>4</sup> When used in any other sense (to procure, to be busy), schaffen is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>5</sup> When used in a transitive sense (to disjoin), scheitern is of the Weak Conj.

<sup>6</sup> In the Imperative and Present Tense, scheitern takes more generally the forms of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>7</sup> Its derivatives, ratzschlagen and beratshlagen (to deliberate), are of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>8</sup> When used in any other sense (to drag, to raise), scheitern is of the Weak Conj.

<sup>9</sup> When used in a transitive sense, schmelzen is of the Weak Conj.

<sup>10</sup> When used in a transitive sense (to frighten), schrecken is of the Weak Conjugation. (The same distinction applies to the compound erschrecken.)

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<sup>11</sup> When used in a transitive sense, schwellen is of the Weak Conjugation.  
<sup>12</sup> More commonly of the Weak Conjugation, and always so when used with a transitive meaning.

<sup>13</sup> When used in a transitive sense, verderben is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>14</sup> weichen, to soften, is of the Weak Conjugation.

<sup>15</sup> wiegen, to rock, is of the Weak Conjugation.

† This Verb is also conjugated throughout by the Weak Conjugation.

‡ This part of the Verb is also used in the form of the Weak Conj.

§ To the Imperfect Indicative in a, corresponds the Imperfect Subjunctive in a. But this Verb takes u, corresponding to an obsolete Aorist in u (it would seem that the u has been preferred as being more distinct from the e sound of the Present Indic. than a would have been).

\* To the Imperfect Indicative with a corresponds, as a rule, the Imperfect Subjunctive with a ; but this Verb as often takes e (corresponding to the e of the Participle, or to an obsolete Aorist in e).

## THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The Passive Voice of a Verb is formed, in every Part, by combining its Past Participle with the corresponding Part of the auxiliary *werden*.

The Past Participle of the Verb is placed immediately after the *finite* Part of the auxiliary.

INFINITIVE PRESENT: gelobt werden, to be praised.

INFINITIVE PERFECT: gelobt worden sein, to have been praised.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		PRESENT.				FUTURE.	
I am praised		I may be praised		I shall be praised		I shall be praised	
ich werde gelobt		ich werde gelobt		ich werde gelobt werden		ich werde gelobt werden	
du wirst gelobt		du werdest gelobt		du wirst gelobt werden		du werdest gelobt werden	
er wird gelobt		er werde gelobt		er wird gelobt werden		er werde gelobt werden	
wir werden gelobt		wir werden gelobt		wir werden gelobt werden		wir werden gelobt werden	
ihr werdet gelobt		ihr werdet gelobt		ihr werdet gelobt werden		ihr werdet gelobt werden	
sie werden gelobt		sie werden gelobt		sie werden gelobt werden		sie werden gelobt werden	
		IMPERFECT.				FUTURE PERFECT.	
I was praised		I might be praised		I shall have been praised		I shall have been praised	
ich wurde gelobt		ich würde gelobt		ich werde gelobt worden sein		ich werde gelobt worden sein	
du wurdest gelobt		du würdest gelobt		du wirst gelobt worden sein		du werdest gelobt worden sein	
er wurde gelobt		er würde gelobt		er wird gelobt worden sein		er werde gelobt worden sein	
wir wurden gelobt		wir würden gelobt		wir werden gelobt worden sein		wir werden gelobt worden sein	
ihr würdet gelobt		ihr würdet gelobt		ihr werdet gelobt worden sein		ihr werdet gelobt worden sein	
sie wurden gelobt		sie würden gelobt		sie werden gelobt worden sein		sie werden gelobt worden sein	
		PERFECT.					
I have been praised		I may have been praised		CONDITIONAL.			
ich bin gelobt worden		ich sei gelobt worden		PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
du bist gelobt worden		du seiest gelobt worden		I should be praised		I should have been praised	
er ist gelobt worden		er sei gelobt worden		ich würde gelobt werden		ich würde gelobt worden sein	
wir sind gelobt worden		wir seien gelobt worden		du würdest gelobt werden		du würdest gelobt worden sein	
ihr seid gelobt worden		ihr seiet gelobt worden		er würde gelobt werden		er würde gelobt worden sein	
sie sind gelobt worden		sie seien gelobt worden		wir würden gelobt werden		wir würden gelobt worden sein	
		PLUPERFECT.		ihr würdet gelobt werden		ihr würdet gelobt worden sein	
I had been praised		I might have been praised		sie würden gelobt werden		sie würden gelobt worden sein	
ich war gelobt worden		ich wäre gelobt worden		IMPERATIVE.			
du warst gelobt worden		du wärest gelobt worden		2d Pers. Sing. werde gelobt	} be praised		
er war gelobt worden		er wäre gelobt worden		2d Pers. Plur. werdet gelobt			
wir waren gelobt worden		wir wären gelobt worden		3d Pers. Plur. werden Sie gelobt			
ihr wäret gelobt worden		ihr wäret gelobt worden					
sie waren gelobt worden		sie wären gelobt worden					

Obs.—The English Verb “to be” is used in two different senses, both as copula and as passive auxiliary, and this double use is sometimes open to ambiguity, when “to be” is combined with a Past Participle.

Thus, “the sheep are shorn” may signify “they have been shorn,” “they are shorn sheep,” as in the sentence: *the sheep are shorn and ready for sale.* It may also signify “they are being shorn,” as in the sentence: *the sheep are shorn in May.*

Care must therefore be taken to distinguish between a Past Participle *used adjectively*, and a Past Participle *used as such*.

The former always takes the auxiliary *sein* in German, the latter takes *werden*.

Ex. Die Schafe sind geschoren, und stehen zum Verkauf bereit. The sheep are shorn and ready for sale.

Die Schafe werden im Mai geschoren. The sheep are shorn in May.

N.B.—A practical guide for making the distinction is to turn the sentence into an active form: if in so doing the tense of the Verb has to be changed, “to be” is used as copula, and must be rendered by *sein*; but if the Verb remains in the same tense, “to be” is used as passive auxiliary and must be rendered by *werden*.

## REFLECTIVE VERBS.

INFINITIVE PRESENT : *sich loben*, to praise one's-self.INFINITIVE PERFECT : *sich gelobt haben*, to have praised one's-self.PRESENT PARTICIPLE : *sich lobend*, praising one's-self.

Present Indicative.	Present Subjunctive.	Perfect Indicative.	Future.	Imperative.
ich lobe mich du lobst dich er lobt sich wir loben uns ihr lobt euch sie loben sich	ich lobe mich du lobest dich er lobe sich wir loben uns ihr lobet euch sie loben sich	ich habe mich gelobt du hast dich gelobt er hat sich gelobt wir haben uns gelobt ihr habt euch gelobt sie haben sich gelobt	ich werde mich loben du wirst dich loben er wird sich loben etc.  Future Perfect. ich werde mich gelobt haben du wirst dich gelobt haben etc.	2d Pers. Sing. lobe dich 2d Pers. Plur. lobet euch 3d Pers. Plur. loben Sie sich

1. The Conjugation of Reflective Verbs differs from that of other Verbs only in the use of the Reflective Pronoun.
2. The Reflective Pronoun is placed (a) in Principal Sentences, after the *Finite Verb*. *Ex. Wer hat sich geirrt?*  
(b) in Dependent Sentences, after the Subject. *Ex. Ist es wahr, daß er sich geirrt hat?*
3. A few Verbs have the reflective Pronoun in the Dative Case. (See VII. page 16.)  
Such are : *sich schmeicheln*, to flatter one's-self ; *sich anmaßen*, to presume ; *sich einbilden*, to imagine ; *sich getrauen*, to venture.  
*Ex. ich schmeichle mir, du schmeichelt dir, er schmeichelt sich.*
4. In the Plural, the Reflective Pronoun is also used with a *reciprocal* meaning, corresponding to the English *each other*.  
*Ex. sie umarmten sich*, they embraced ; *wir begegneten uns im Walde*, we met in the wood.  
This reciprocal sense is more generally rendered by the pronoun *einander*, *one another*, especially when ambiguity is to be avoided.  
*Ex. sie trösteten einander*, they comforted one another.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

es blizt, it lightens es donnert, it thunders es friert, it freezes es hagelt, it hails es regnet, it rains es schneiet, it snows es tagt, it dawns es thaut, it thaws	es bauert mich, I pity es durstet mich, I am thirsty es freuet mich, I am glad es friert mich, I am cold es hungert mich, I am hungry es jammert mich, I lament	es reuet mich, I repent es schaubert mich, I shudder es schläfert mich, I am sleepy es verdrisset mich, I am vexed es verlangt mich (nach), I long (for) es wundert mich, I wonder	es ahnt mir, I forbode es beliebt mir, I please es dünkt (dünkt) mir, methinks es efelt mir, I loathe es fehlt mir, I lack es gelingt mir, I succeed es graut mir, I am horror-struck es träumt mir, I dream
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5. The Impersonal Subject *es* is often omitted, when the Object-Pronoun is placed *before* the Verb—except in interrogative sentences.  
Thus : *mich durstet* for *es durstet mich*. *Wir grauet vor der Götter Reibe*, I dread the envy of the gods.  
But : *hungert es dich?* or *hungert dich?* art thou hungry? *Fehlt Ihnen Nichts?* are you in want of nothing?
6. *Es* gibt (or giebt), there is, there are (French : *il y a*), takes the Accusative after it.  
*Ex. Es gibt solche Menschen* ; there are such men.—*Es gab einmal einen König, der...* Once upon a time there was a king, who...

## COMPOUND VERBS.

(See page 28).

## A. Separable.

Infinitive Pres. *ausprechen* (*auszusprechen*), to pronounce.Participle Pres. *ausprechend*." Past *ausgesprochen*.

## INDICATIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich spreche aus  
du sprichst aus  
er spricht aus  
wir sprechen aus  
ihr sprecht aus  
sie sprechen aus

## IMPERFECT.

ich sprach aus  
du sprachst aus  
er sprach aus etc.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich spreche aus  
du sprichst aus  
er spreche aus  
wir sprechen aus  
ihr sprecht aus  
sie sprechen aus

## IMPERFECT.

ich spräche aus  
du sprächest aus  
er spräche aus etc.

IMPERATIVE, { 2d Pers. Sing. sprich aus  
2d Pers. Plur. sprecht aus  
3d Pers. Plur. sprechen Sie aus

## B. Inseparable.

Infinitive Pres. *besprechen* (*zu besprechen*), to bespeak.Participle Pres. *besprechend*." Past *besprochen*.

## INDICATIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich bespreche  
du besprichst  
er bespricht  
wir besprechen  
ihr besprecht  
sie besprechen

## IMPERFECT.

ich besprach  
du besprachst  
er besprach etc.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## PRESENT.

ich bespreche  
du besprichst  
er bespricht  
wir besprechen  
ihr besprecht  
sie besprechen

## IMPERFECT.

ich bespräche  
du besprächest  
er bespräche etc.

IMPERATIVE, { 2d Pers. Sing. besprich  
2d Pers. Plur. besprecht  
3d Pers. Plur. besprechen Sie

## COMPOUND VERBS.

- In German, as in English, there are two kinds of Compound Verbs: the Separable and the Inseparable;—but in German, all are written as one word in the Infinitive. *Ex.*  
 Separable: fortlaufen, to run off; nachgeben, to give in; ansprechen, to write down; aufstehen, to get up.  
 Inseparable: entlaufen, to escape; vergeben, to forgive; befchreiben, to describe; entstehen, to arise.
- The two classes of German Compounds are generally distinguished by the nature of the first component.
- Compounds are *Separable*, if the prefix is an Adverb<sup>(a)</sup> or a Preposition<sup>(b)</sup>; and the prefix in that case has the principal accent.  
 Thus: fortlaufen, nachgeben, ansprechen, aufstehen.
- Compounds are *Inseparable* if the prefix is a mere Particle<sup>(c)</sup> (i.e. a syllable which is only used in composition, but is not an independent part of speech); and in this case the Verb itself (not the prefix) has the principal accent.  
 Thus: entlaufen, vergeben, befchreiben, entstehen.
- Separable* Compounds interpose the *ge* of the Participle, as also the *zu* of the Supine, between the prefix and the Verb; while in Simple Tenses the prefix is detached from the Verb and placed after it, even at the end of the sentence.  
*Ex.* Infinitive, ausprechen; Past Participle, ausgesprochen; Supine, ausgesprochen.—He pronounces; er spricht aus.  
 He does not pronounce that word correctly; er spricht das Wort nicht richtig aus.
- The foregoing rule is subject to the law for the structure of sentences. (See page 34, B. I.)  
 In Dependent Sentences the Separable Compound is written as one word, like an Inseparable.  
*Ex.* Because he does not pronounce that word correctly; weil er das Wort nicht richtig auspricht.
- Inseparable* Compounds are conjugated throughout as if they were Simple Verbs, except only that they never take the sign *ge* of the Participle. *Ex.* Infinitive, befprechen; Past Participle, befprochen; Supine, zu befprochen. He discusses, er befpricht.
- Verbal phrases (such as Statt finden, to take place; Troß bieten, to defy; um Rath fragen, to consult) are conjugated like Separable Compounds. *Ex.* The concert takes place to-day; das Concert findet heute Statt.  
 If the concert takes place to-morrow; wenn das Concert morgen Statt findet.
- Verbs formed with Substantives or Adjectives are generally treated like Simple Verbs; but with the accent on the first syllable.  
 Such are: mutmaßen, to conjecture. liebsten, to fondle, caress. handhaben, to handle, manage. weiterern, to emulate.  
weiterleuchten, to lighten (*sheet-lightning*). wahrsagen, to foretell. rathschlagen, to consult. frühstücken, to breakfast.  
*Ex.* Woraus hat er das gemuthmaßt? What made him suppose that? Wir haben schon gefrühstückt; we have had breakfast.
- But Verbs compounded with Substantives or Adjectives are *separable*, when the two components retain each its own distinct meaning<sup>(d)</sup> (the Substantive being as the object of the Verb—the Adjective acting as Adverb)—such are  
danke, to give thanks (*gratias agere*). großthun, to boast (*superbe jactare*).  
haushalten, to keep house (*administrare rem familiarem*). wohlwollen, to be well-wishing (*alicui bene velle*).
- Verbs compounded with the prepositions wider and hinter<sup>(e)</sup>, or with the adverbs offen and voll<sup>(e)</sup>, are inseparable—They are :  
widerlegen, to refute. widerstehen, to resist. hinterbringen, to inform. vollbringen, to accomplish.  
widerfahren, to happen. hintergehen, to deceive. hintertreiben, to thwart. vollenden, to finish.  
widerrufen, to retract. hinterlassen, to bequeath. offenbaren, to reveal. vollziehen, to execute.
- Verbs compounded with wieder, back, again, are all separable<sup>(e)</sup>, except only wiederholen, to repeat.
- Verbs compounded with über, unter, durch, um, are partly separable, partly inseparable;—some of them are both separable and inseparable, with a difference of meaning. (Full particulars are given on opposite page.)
- As a General Rule these compounds are *separable* when the two components retain each its literal sense, *that of the preposition being the more predominant*.  
*Ex.* übersetzen, to cross over. unterstehen, to be under shelter. durchbringen, to force through. umschreiben, to write over again.
- They are *inseparable* when the two components have blended their natural meanings into one figurative sense, *the verb itself being the more predominant part*.  
*Ex.* übersetzen, to translate. sich unterstehen, to dare, presume. durchbringen, to permeate. umschreiben, to periphrase.

(a) Such as *dar*, *davon*, *fehl*, *fort*, *heim*, *her*, *hin*, *los*, *weg*, *wieder*.(b) These are: *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *bei*, *ein* (for *in*), *mit*, *nach*, *vor*, *zu*.(c) These are: *be*, *ent*, *emp*, *er*, *ge*, *mis* \* *ver*, *zer*.

\* *mis* is an obsolete adverb. We find it as such in a few proverbs: *Ex.* Ein guter Schuss schießt auch *mis*. Haben ist gewis, Kriegen ist *mis*, etc.  
 But in modern style, *mis* is used only as an inseparable prefix.  
 In the Past Participle, all compounds with *mis* may be used without the augment *ge*; but weak verbs are also found with *ge*, either prefixed or interposed; a few take both forms. Thus:—

to alight,	<u>mis</u> achten, P. P. <u>mis</u> achtet	<u>gemis</u> achtet	<u>mis</u> geachtet	to act wrong,	<u>mis</u> shandeln, P. P. <u>mis</u> shandelt	<u>mis</u> gehandelt
to disapprove,	<u>mis</u> billigen, <u>mis</u> billigt	<u>gemis</u> billigt		to ill-treat,	<u>mis</u> shanteln, <u>mis</u> shandelt	<u>gemis</u> shandelt
to abuse,	<u>mis</u> brauchen, <u>mis</u> braucht	<u>gemis</u> braucht	<u>mis</u> gebraucht	to mislead,	<u>mis</u> leiten, <u>mis</u> leitet	<u>gemis</u> leitet
to misinterpret,	<u>mis</u> deuten, <u>mis</u> deutet	<u>gemis</u> deutet		not to succeed,	<u>mis</u> lingen, <u>mis</u> lungen	<u>mis</u> geleitet
to displease,	<u>mis</u> fallen, <u>mis</u> fallen			to turn out ill,	<u>mis</u> rathen, <u>mis</u> rathen	<u>mis</u> gerathen
not to succeed,	<u>mis</u> glücken, <u>mis</u> glückt		<u>mis</u> geglückt	to distrust,	<u>mis</u> trauen, <u>mis</u> traut	<u>gemis</u> traut
to grudge,	<u>mis</u> gönnen, <u>mis</u> gönnt	<u>gemis</u> gönnt		to misunderstand, <u>mis</u> verstehen, <u>mis</u> verstanden		

(d) Compare 14. In fact, they might be written as two distinct words.

(e) hintergehen to go behind; vollgehen, to fill (pour full), etc., which might as well be written in two words, are plainly separable. Compare 14.



16. A. Of the compounds with über, the few only are separable (and nearly all intransitive), in which über distinctly means *across, over to the other side*. These are :

überfahren, to ferry over. überlassen, to allow to pass over. überreiten, to ride over. überreiben, to drive over. übersegeln, to sail over (across).  
übergehen,\* to go over. überlaufen,\* to run over. übersteigen, to step over. übersteigen, to sail over. übersteigen, to cross over.  
*Ex.* Sehn von ihnen sind zum Feinde übergeritten; ten of them went over to the enemy.  
Wir segelten von England nach Holland über; we sailed over from England to Holland.  
Sie ließen uns ohne alle Schwierigkeit über; they let us pass without the least objection.

17. But in any other sense, these same Verbs are inseparable (and transitive). *Ex.*

Wir überritten das Schlachtfeld; we rode over the battle-field (inspecting it). überlassen, to give up, to intrust. übergehen, to miss, skip.  
Er überreitet immer seine Pferde; he breaks down all his horses (overriding them). überreiben, to exaggerate. überreiten, to transgress.  
Ich hatte ihn bald überritten; my horse soon left him behind (overtaking him). übersegeln, to sail over, (all over). übersteigen, to translate.

18. And all other compounds with über are inseparable (and nearly all transitive) :—

überhellen, to overhurry. übermannen, to overpower. übersehen, to overlook. überleben, to survive.  
überhäufen, to overload, heap. übernehmen, to undertake. übersteigen, to surpass. übernachten, to pass the night.  
überlegen, to consider. überreden, to persuade. überwinden, to conquer. überkommen, to pass the summer.  
überliefern, to deliver, bear. überzeugen, to convince. überwintern, to pass the winter.

19. B. Of the compounds with unter, *under, below*, the following only are separable, viz. :—

untergehen, to go under, down. unterbringen, to procure a shelter, unterkommen, to find a shelter, unterstehen, to be under shelter, unterstehen, to shove under.  
to set; also to perish. lodging, situation. lodging, situation. to go under shelter. to substitute fraudulently.

20. All others are inseparable :—

unterbrechen, to interrupt. unterhandeln, to negotiate. unterrichten, to instruct. unterscheiden, to subscribe. sich unterscheiden, to dare.  
unterdrücken, to suppress. unterhalten, to entertain. unterjagen, to interdict. unterstreichen, to underline. untersuchen, to examine.  
untergraben, to undermine. unternehmen, to undertake. unterscheiden, to distinguish. unterstützen, to support. unterwerfen, to subdue.

21. C. durch, *through, from beginning to end, from one extremity to the other*.

SEPARABLE.

durchfahren } to go through a place  
durchgehen } driving, walking,  
durchlaufen } running, travelling,  
durchreiten } riding, sailing.  
durchsegeln } (French: *traverser*,  
*passer à travers.*)

*Ex.* er ist hier durchgeirrt,  
he passed through this place.

durchbeten } point chiefly to the time  
durchleben } or other circumstance  
durchwachen } through which,  
durchweinen } from one end to the other, the  
action of the Verb extends.

*Ex.* sie hat den ganzen Rosenkranz durch-  
gebetet she went (praying)  
through the whole rosary.

durchstreichen, to strike out, erase.  
durchbohren, to bore through.

*Ex.* er bohrte ein Brett durch,  
he was boring a board through.

durchblicken } to look through  
durchschauen } (an opening).

*Ex.* die Sonne blidte zuweilen durch,  
at times the sun broke through  
the clouds.

durchbringen, to make one's way  
through.

*Ex.* ich war bereits durch die Menge durch-  
getragen, I had already forced  
my way through the crowd.

INSEPARABLE.

durchfahren } to drive, to walk, to run,  
durchgehen } to travel, to ride, to sail,  
durchlaufen } all over a place.  
durchreiten } (French: *parcourir.*)  
durchsegeln }

*Ex.* er hat ganz Deutschland durchreist,  
he has travelled all over Germany.

durchbeten } point primarily to the  
durchleben } Verb itself, and secondarily to  
durchwachen } the circumstance attending  
durchweinen } the action.

*Ex.* sie hat die ganze Nacht durchbetet,  
she was in prayer (the whole night).

durchstreichen, to rove about.  
durchbohren, to pierce.

*Ex.* er durchbohrte ihn mit dem Degen,  
he pierced him with his sword.

durchblicken } to see through a thing,  
durchschauen } to see far and deep into it.

*Ex.* sie durchblickte seine verrätherischen  
Pläne, she penetrated his  
treacherous designs.

durchbringen, to penetrate, permeate.

*Ex.* seine Worte hatten mein Herz durch-  
drungen,  
his words had penetrated my heart.

22. D. um { separable = implies *deviating, changing, upsetting*.  
inseparable = implies *surrounding*.

SEPARABLE.

umgehen (mit), to associate with.  
umfahren } to go a roundabout way  
umgehen } driving, walking, run-  
umlaufen } ning, riding, sailing.  
umreiten }  
umsegeln }

*Ex.* wir sind zwei Stunden umgefahren,  
we went two leagues out of our way.

umbauen, to build afresh, differently.

*Ex.* er hat sein Haus umgebaut,  
he has rebuilt his house.

umfassen, to reset (jewels).

umändern, to change one thing into  
another.

umbilden, to transform.

umblasen, to blow down.

umfallen, to fall over.

umstoßen, to upset.

umstürzen, to overturn.

umwerfen, to overthrow.

umdrehen } to turn round.  
umkehren }

sich umsehen, to look round.

umbringen, to kill.

umkommen, to perish.

*Ex.* er kam in einem Schiffbruch um,  
he perished in a shipwreck.

INSEPARABLE.

umgehen, to avoid, elude.  
umfahren } to drive  
umgehen } to walk  
umlaufen } round  
umreiten } (some object).  
umsegeln }

*Ex.* wir haben die ganze Stadt umfahren,  
we drove all round the town.

umbauen, to surround with buildings.

*Ex.* er hat den Garten ganz umbaut,  
he has built the garden quite round.

umfassen, to embrace.

umarmen, to embrace.

umgeben } to surround, enclose.  
umringen }

umjauchzen, to surround with acclama-  
tion.

umhüllen, to shroud in darkness.

umnebeln, to envelop in mist.

ummauern, to wall in.

umjähnen, to hedge round.

umschlingen, to entwine.

*Ex.* das Eichen umschlingt die Eiche,  
the ivy twines round the oak.

umwölken, to cloud over.

*Ex.* Seine Stirne ist von Trauer umwölkt.  
his brow is darkened with sorrow.

\* übergehen and überlaufen are also separable when they mean "to run over from being too full." *Ex.* die Augen gingen ihm über; his eyes were full of tears.



## IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are irregular : (a.) if the Stem undergoes a greater change than a mere vowel-change ;

(b.) if besides changing the vowel of the Stem, they take the terminations of the Weak Conjugation.

I. gehen, ging, gegangen, to go	II. brennen, brannte, gebrannt, to burn	Imp. Subj. brennte	III. bringen, brachte, gebracht, to bring
hauen, hieb, gehauen, to hew	fennen, fannte, gefannt, to know <sup>(a)</sup>	„ fennte	denken, dachte, gedacht, to think
sitzen, saß, gesessen, to sit	nennen, nannte, genannt, to name	„ nennte	
stehen, stand, gestanden, to stand	rennen, rannte, gerannt, to run	„ rennte	
thun, <sup>(a)</sup> that, gethan, to do	senden, sandte, gesandt, to send	„ sendete	
ziehen, zog, gezogen, to pull	wenden, wandte, gewandt, to turn	„ wendete	
	wissen, <sup>(a)</sup> wußte, gewußt, to know	„ wußte	

## THE SIX AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

bürfen—Past Part. geburft	mögen—Past Part. gemocht	sollen—Past Part. gesollt
Pres. Ind. ich darf, I dare	Pres. Ind. ich mag, I may	Pres. Ind. ich soll, I am to
bu darfst	bu magst	bu sollst
er darf	er mag	er soll
wir dürfen	wir mögen	wir sollen
etc.	etc.	etc.
Imp. Ind. ich dürfte	Imp. Ind. ich möchte	Imp. Ind. ich sollte
etc.	etc.	etc.
Imp. Subj. ich dürfte	Imp. Subj. ich möchte	Imp. Subj. ich sollte
etc.	etc.	etc.
können—Past Part. gekonnt	müssen—Past Part. gemußt	wollen—Past Part. gewollt
Pres. Ind. ich kann, I can	Pres. Ind. ich muß, I must	Pres. Ind. ich will, I will
bu kannst	bu mußt	bu willst
er kann	er muß	er will
wir können	wir müssen	wir wollen
etc.	etc.	etc.
Imp. Ind. ich könnte	Imp. Ind. ich mußte	Imp. Ind. ich wollte
etc.	etc.	etc.
Imp. Subj. ich könnte	Imp. Subj. ich müßte	Imp. Subj. ich wollte
etc.	etc.	etc.

The Auxiliary Verbs of Mood do not of themselves convey a complete meaning ; they are always connected with other verbs (expressed or understood), whose meaning they modify after the manner of Moods.

These Verbs require special notice ;

## A. As to Conjugation :—

their Present Indicative is irregular, the Singular being really an Old Aorist Form<sup>(a)</sup>.

B. As to Construction<sup>(a)</sup> :—

1. like Verbs of Mood in English and French, they require no preposition to connect them with their Infinitive.

Ex. Der Mensch muß sterben, Man must die. (French : L'homme doit mourir.)

Wer kann das thun ? Who can do that ? (French : Qui peut faire cela ?)

2. in their Compound Tenses, the Infinitive is substituted for the Participle, whenever the principal Verb is expressed.

Ex. Hat Niemand den Brief lesen können ? Doch, ich habe es gekonnt ; Has no one been able to read the letter ? Yes, I have. (French : Est ce que personne n'a pu lire cette lettre ? Si, moi je l'ai pu.)

Ich hatte arbeiten müssen, und er hatte es nicht gemußt ; I had been obliged to work, and he had not.

(French : Moi, j'avais dû travailler, et lui ne l'avait pas dû.)

Hat er es nicht thun wollen ? Nein, er hat nicht gewollt ; Would he not do it ? No, he would not.

(French : N'a-t-il pas voulu le faire ? Non, il n'a pas voulu.)

3. in English, the Infinitive of the principal Verb is put in the Past—(because the English Verbs of Mood are defective).

Ex. I might have done it.

He ought to have said so.

in German, as in French and Latin, the Verb of Mood is put in the Past.

Ex. Ich hätte es thun können ; lit. I should have been able to do it. (French : J'aurais pu le faire. Latin : Facere potuissem.)

Er hätte es sagen sollen (He should have felt bound to say so ; or, He should have made it a point to say so.)

4. the Conditional of these Verbs is generally supplied by the Imp. Subj. ; their Cond. Perfect always by the Plup. Subj.

Ex. I should like to do it, ich möchte es gern thun (for ich würde es gern thun mögen).

I should have liked to do it, ich hätte es gern thun mögen.

C. As to their Uses, they are even more numerous in German than in English<sup>(a)</sup> ; they may best be learnt from examples. (See next page.)

(a) Present Participle *thun*nd, from the non-contracted Infinitive *thun* (see Note c, page 19).

(b) *fennen* = Lat. *cognosco*, Fr. *connaître* ; — *wissen* = Lat. *scio*, Fr. *savoir*. Its Pres. Ind. is irregular : *ich weiß*, *du weißt*, *er weiß*.

(c) Compare the English *must* and *ought*, which, being originally the Aorists of *must* and *owe*, are now used with the force of a Present Tense.

(d) The same peculiarities of construction apply to the verbs *helfen*, to help ; *heißen*, to bid ; *hören*, to hear ; *lassen*, to let, or to cause ; *sehen*, to see ; — and sometimes *lehren*, to teach, and *lernen*, to learn.

Ex. Er hilft mir abſchreiben, he helps me copy—Er hat mir abſchreiben helfen—Er hat mir geholfen.

Ich höre ihn ſingen, I hear him sing. —Ich habe ihn ſingen hören. —Ich habe ihn gehört.

(e) Compare for instance : I may not go out. He may have lost it. May Heaven grant it !

**Dürfen.**

1. **To be permitted; like the Latin licet:**  
Jedermann darf Waffen tragen; everybody is permitted to bear arms.  
Hier darf nicht geraucht werden; no smoking allowed here.  
Darf ich um Ihren Namen bitten? may I ask for your name?  
Wir dürfen auf unsern Bruder stolz sein; we may be proud of our brother.
2. **To dare, venture:**  
Thue es, wenn du darfst; do it, if you dare.  
Er darf nicht Alles sagen, was er weiß; he is afraid of saying all he knows.
3. **Dürfte = might; more indirect opinion, subdued advice, polite request:**  
Das dürfte wohl leicht geschehen; it might easily happen.  
Es dürfte rathamer sein, ihm das Geld zu bezahlen;  
it might be more advisable to pay him the money.  
Dürfte ich um Ihren werthen Namen bitten? might I ask for the favour of [your name?]
4. **With nur, kaum, or a negative = to need<sup>(a)</sup>:**  
Du darfst es ihm nur einmal sagen, so weiß er's;  
you need only to tell him once, and he knows it.  
Sie dürfen nicht darüber klagen; you need not complain of it.

**Können.**

1. **Can; possibility (a. physical, b. moral, c. logical):**  
(a.) Ich schrie so laut als ich konnte; I cried out as loud as I could.  
Ein kleiner Funke kann ein großes Feuer anzünden;  
a small spark may kindle a great fire.  
Warum gabst du mir zu sehen, What may never be averted,  
Was ich doch nicht wenden kann? Why reveal to Prophet's eye?  
(b.) Er kann gehen, wohin er will; he may go whither he pleases.  
Du kannst das Buch behalten; you may keep that book.  
(c.) Er kann uns überhört haben; he may have overheard us.  
Seine Tage können wiedertommen; those days may return.
2. **Könnte wohl = a more gentle supposition:**  
Es könnte wohl der Fall sein; it might be so (French: il se pourrait bien).
3. **Ich eile wie ich konnte** | **Ich kann nicht dafür** | **Ich kann nicht umhin..**  
I hurried as much as I could | It is not my fault | I cannot help...

**Mögen.**

1. **May; the speaker consenting<sup>(a)</sup>, or granting a conjecture:**  
Du magst den Brief lesen; you may read the letter (I don't object).  
Sie mögen Recht haben; you may be right (French: vous pouvez avoir raison).
2. **To like; only in negative sentences<sup>(a)</sup>, or in the Subjunctive:**  
Das möchte er gar nicht hören; he did not at all like to hear that.  
Ich mag den Brief nicht lesen; ich möchte ihn verbrennen.  
I don't want to read the letter; I should like to burn it.  
Es möchte sein Hund so länger leben;  
a dog would not care to live on in this way.
3. **The Subjunctive (often with gern) = wish:**  
Das möge der Himmel verhüten! May Heaven prevent it!  
Möge nie der Tag erscheinen! may that day never dawn!  
Möchte die ganze Welt uns hören! would that the whole world did hear us!
4. **The Subjunctive also expresses contingency (compare sollen, 5):**  
Es möchte regnen; it might rain.  
Sprich nicht so laut, man möchte Dich hören;  
don't speak so loud, people might hear you.
5. **Disposition of mind:**  
Ich möchte es bezweifeln; I am inclined to doubt it.

These Verbs are often used *elliptically* when the Infinitive can be easily supplied.

*Ex.* Soll die Thür auf oder zu? Do you wish the door (to be) open or shut?—Ich mag Euer Geld nicht; I won't (have) your money.  
Der Nagel will nicht heraus; the nail will not (come) out.—Der Brief muß zur Post; this letter must (be taken) to the post-office.  
Willst du mit? Will you (come) with (me)?—Was soll ich schon so früh auf? Why must I (get) up so early?  
Kannst du Deutsch? Can you (speak) German?—Ich darf nicht aus dem Hause; I may not (go) out of the house.  
Wart! ich will dich! Stop, I'll (give it) you!—Ich muß fort; I must (be) off.

- (a) *To need* is the *original* (now obsolete) meaning of dürfen: Darf Gott eines Starben? can a man be profitable to God? Die Gesunden dürfen des Arztes nicht.  
(b) In this sense mögen is akin to dürfen [1.] and to können [1. b.].  
(c) In affirmative sentences the Adverb gern [4, page 13] is generally used: Sprichst du gern Deutsch? Ich spreche lieber Französisch; doch am liebsten Englisch;  
Do you like talking German? I like better talking French; but best of all English.

**Müssen.**

1. **Must; necessity (a. physical, b. moral, c. logical, d. by chance):**  
(a.) Alle Menschen müssen sterben; all men must die.  
(b.) Ich mußte seinem Wunsch willfahren;  
I could not but comply with his request.  
Ich mußte über die Leute lachen;  
I could not help laughing at the people.  
(c.) Es muß auf diese Weise geschehen sein;  
it must have happened in this way.  
Sie muß krank sein; she must be ill.  
Dort muß es sehr kalt sein; it must be very cold there.  
(d.) Es mußte sich gerade so fügen; chance would have it so.  
Mußte er gerade heute kommen? Could he not have come another day?
2. **Müßte denn = unless:**  
Er kommt noch, er müßte denn krank sein; he will come yet, unless he is ill.  
Das werde ich nie von ihm glauben, er müßte es mir denn selbst sagen.  
I shall never believe that of him, unless he himself confesses it.

**Sollen.**

1. **Shall; moral necessity (by law or personal interference):**  
Du sollst nicht stehlen; thou shalt not steal.  
Er sollte seine Schulden bezahlen; he ought to pay his debts.  
Sterben soll sie! Er soll sie fallen sehen, und nach ihr sterben!  
She shall die! He shall see her fall, and die after her!  
Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, The French shall never have it,  
Den freien, deutschen Rhein! The free, the German Rhine!
2. **Report, like the Latin dicitur (compare wollen, 3):**  
Einige sollen ihn gesehen haben; some are said to have seen him.  
Der Friede soll geschlossen sein; they say peace has been concluded.
3. **In reference to something to come:**  
Was soll aus dem Allen werden? what is to become of it all?  
So Einer soll erst geboren werden; that man is yet to be born.
4. **Soll (bezahlen) = schuldig sein, to owe:**  
Er soll mir noch hundert Thaler; he owes me a hundred dollars.
5. **Sollte with wenn expresses hypothetical contingency (Op. mögen, 4):**  
Wenn es regnen sollte; if it should rain. (See B. III., page 34.)
6. **Sollte es mein Diener sein? could it be my servant? (who has done it).**  
Ich sollte meinen Freund verrathen! I betray my friend!

**Wollen.**

1. **Will; will and intent (whether in the form of affirmation, request [Subjunctive], or command):**  
Keiner will den Becher gewinnen; there is none that will win the cup.  
Tu wollest mir verzeihen; pray, pardon me.  
Wollt Ihr ruhig sein! will you be quiet!
2. **Wollte expresses a wish of doubtful or impossible realisation:**  
Ich wollte du ließe mich allein; I wish you would let me alone.  
Ich wollte ich wäre zehn Jahre jünger; I wish I were ten years younger.
3. **Assertion on the part of the subject (compare sollen, 2):**  
Einige wollen ihn gesehen haben; some declare they saw him.  
Er will es selbst gehört haben; he says he heard it himself.
4. **Anticipation:**  
Das Wetter will sich ändern; the weather is going to change.  
Es will Nacht werden; night is coming on.  
Er wollte über die Nachricht toll werden;  
he was nearly maddened by this news.
5. **Sometimes implies necessity:**  
Eigensinn will frühzeitig ausgerutet sein; self-will must be rooted out early.  
Das will mit Sorgfalt behandelt werden; that requires care.

## PREPOSITIONS.

## I.—PREPOSITIONS TAKING THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

durch, through; by (cause).

der Fluß fließt durch die Stadt; the river flows *through* the town.—durch die Kraft des Dampfes; *by* the force of steam.

für, for; instead of; as.

sie betet für ihre Kinder; she prays *for* her children.—er geht für mich in den Krieg; he goes to war *instead of* me.  
ich nehme es für Scherz an; I look upon it *as* a joke.

gegen (or gen), towards; against; about (time).

seine Liebe gegen mich; his love *towards* me.—gegen den Strom schwimmen; to swim *against* the stream.  
gegen das Ende der Woche; *about* the end of the week.

gen is used in Poetry and in a few phrases, such as gen Himmel, gen Westen; up to heaven, towards west.

ohne  
sonder

} without (sonder is rather obsolete, being used chiefly in Poetry and high style).

um, around; by (comparison); towards (time); for (object).

um die Erde segeln; to sail *round* the earth.—um einen Kopf größer; taller *by* a head.  
um die siebente Stunde; *towards* the seventh hour.—um die Ehre sechten; to fight *for* honour.

wider, against—wider implies hostile opposition, which is not necessarily the case with gegen; gegen may, therefore, be used for wider, but not always the reverse.

## II.—PREPOSITIONS TAKING THE DATIVE CASE.

aus, from, out of  
außer,<sup>(a)</sup> without; besides  
bei, at, near, with  
binnen, within  
mit, with  
nachst, next to  
nebst, besides  
sammt, together with  
seit, since  
von, from, of

entgegen, towards  
gegenüber, opposite to  
gemäß, conformable, according to  
zuwider, in opposition to

} always follow their noun { er kam mir entgegen; he came towards me.  
ich wohne dem Theater gegenüber; I live opposite the theatre.  
deinem Wunsch gemäß; according to your wish.  
dem Gesetz zuwider; in opposition to law.

nach, { after (in point of time) nach mir, after me; nach seinem Tode, after his death.  
according to (used in this sense, nach may follow its noun) nach dieser Meinung, or dieser Meinung nach.  
to (implying motion) in this sense nach is used before proper names of places: nach Berlin, to Berlin,  
and in the one phrase nach Hause, home.

zu is used in the sense of { at (rest), before proper names of places: zu Berlin, at Berlin.  
and in the phrase zu Hause, at home.  
to (motion), before names of persons: zu ihm, to him; zu dem Schneider, to the tailor.  
and in expressions like von Haus zu Haus, von Ort zu Ort.

## III.—PREPOSITIONS TAKING THE ACCUSATIVE OR DATIVE.

auf, upon, on  
über, over, above

an, at, in, on  
in, in, into  
unter, under, among  
vor, before  
zwischen, between

hinter, behind  
neben, near, by the side of

These take the Accusative when Motion is implied, the Dative when Rest.

*Ex.* Komm an das Fenster; come to the window.—Wer stand an dem Fenster? Who was standing at the window?  
Ich gehe in die Stadt; I am going to town.—Ich wohne in der Stadt; I live in town.

This distinction, however, though the most common, applies only to relations of *locality*.

When used in any other relation, such as *time, manner, etc.*,

auf and über generally take the Accusative; an, in, unter, vor, and zwischen, the Dative<sup>(b)</sup>.

*Ex.* Auf seine Kosten, at his expense.—Auf diese Weise, in this manner.  
Über die Maßen, above measure.—Über acht Tage, eight days hence.  
An dem Fieber sterben, to die of fever.—In einem lauten Tone, with a loud tone.  
Unter dieser Bedingung, on this condition.—Vor drei Jahren, three years ago.

N.B.—The following contractions (of Preposition and Article into one word<sup>(c)</sup>) are in frequent use:—

am, for an dem  
im, for in dem  
vom, for von dem

beim, for bei dem  
zum, for zu dem  
zur, for zu der

ans, for an das  
aufs, for auf das  
durchs, for durch das

fürs, for für das  
ins, for in das  
ums, for um das

(a) außer is used with the Genitive in the phrases außer Landes sein, außer Landes gehen; to be abroad, to go abroad.

It is followed by the Accusative in a few verbal phrases, implying motion: außer den Stand sehen, außer alle Gefahr bringen, etc.

(b) Notice, however, the following phrases in which an and in are used with the Accusative:—

an Einen schreiben; an Etwas glauben; an Etwas denken; Jemand an Etwas erinnern; Jemand an Etwas gewöhnen; in Etwas einwilligen, etc.

(c) Compare the French au, du, des, for à le, de le, de les.

# PREPOSITIONS.

## IV.—PREPOSITIONS TAKING THE GENITIVE.

(These are not Prepositions proper, but derived from Substantives or Adjectives.)

tside	entlang, } along	entlang takes also the Accusative, when it follows the noun. <i>Ex.</i> entlang des Flusses, or den Fluß entlang.
side	längs, }	längs is also used with the Dative: längs des Weges, or längs dem Wege.
ve		
low	troß, in spite of	troß is " " " " troß des Wetters, or troß dem Wetter.
' virtue of	zufolge, according to	zufolge is " " " " when it follows the noun. <i>Ex.</i> zufolge des Befehls, or dem Befehl zufolge.
ng to	diesseit, on this side of	diesseit and jenseit assume a final s when used adverbially.
ing	jenseit, on that side of	<i>Ex.</i> diesseit des Grabes sei weise, jenseit desselben sei glücklich. diesseits sei weise, jenseits sei glücklich.
by means of	statt, } instead of	anstatt is often divided, when Statt resumes its Substantive Form. <i>Ex.</i> anstatt meines Bruders, or an meines Bruders Statt.
far from	halben, } on account of	halben and halber stand after the noun—halben is used with pronouns, and with nouns accompanied by an article; halber with nouns without article. <i>Ex.</i> meinerhalben, des Alters halben; Alters halber.
withstanding	wegen, on account of	may precede its noun, but more generally follows it: wegen des Geldes, or des Geldes wegen.
or follow its noun).	um-willen, for the sake of	the noun is placed between um and willen: um des Geldes willen.

# CONJUNCTIONS.

## A. Co-ordinative.

(Connecting two independent sentences.)

### SIMPLE.

t affect the order of the  
(See p. 34, Note to A. III.)

d  
r  
it  
ut (but for all that)  
, but (but on the contrary)  
fter a negative statement.

### ADVERBIAL.

After these, the Verb precedes the Subject.

See page 34, A. III. (b.)

also, <sup>1</sup> accordingly	ferner, further
auch, also	folglich, <sup>2</sup> consequently
außerdem, besides	hingegen, on the contrary
balb—balb, now—now	indessen, meanwhile
da, dann, then	jedoch, yet
dagegen, on the contrary	kaum, scarcely
daher, <sup>1</sup> darum, <sup>1</sup> therefore	mithin, <sup>2</sup> consequently
dennach, accordingly	noch, as yet
dennoch, notwithstanding	schließlich, finally
desseungeachtet, nevertheless	so, thus
deshalb, <sup>1</sup> }	sonst, else
deswegen, <sup>1</sup> } therefore	theils—theils, partly—partly
doch, yet	vielmehr, rather
entweder—oder, either—or	weder—noch, neither—nor
erstens, first	wohl, indeed
zweitens, secondly	zwar, it is true, to be sure
drittens, thirdly	
etc.	

<sup>1</sup> Denotes a real consequence, an actual result.  
<sup>2</sup> Denotes a logical consequence, an inference.

## B. Subordinative.

(Connecting a Dependent Clause with the Principal Sentence.)

These throw the Verb to the end of the clause. (See page 34, B. I.)

als, as, when  
bis, until  
da, as, since  
damit, in order that  
daß, that, in order that  
falls, in case that  
indem, as, while  
ob, whether  
obgleich,<sup>1</sup> ob schon, although  
während, whilst  
wann, when  
weil, because  
wenn, when, if  
wenngleich, wenn schon, wenn auch,  
although  
wie, how, when, as  
wo, where (and its compounds.)

<sup>1</sup> The components ob, wenn, and gleich, schon, auch, are often separated by intervening words.

## ON THE STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES.

The Structure of a Sentence differs essentially, according as the Sentence is Principal or Subordinate.

## A.

## IN PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

I. The *Finite Verb* stands next to the Subject. (See III.)

*Ex.* Er hat dennoch Recht. *He nevertheless is right.*

II. *Infinitives* and *Participles* stand last :—

*Ex.* Er wird das Buch lesen; *he will read the book.*  
Er hat das Buch gelesen; *he has read the book.*

*Note.*—If two *Participles* or an *Infinitive* and a *Participle* are connected together, they stand inversely to the English order.

*Ex.* der Brief war den Tag vorher geschrieben worden;  
*the letter had been written the day before.*

ich würde den Brief gestern geschrieben haben;  
*I would have written the letter yesterday.*

III. The *Finite Verb* precedes the Subject (*inverted order*), whenever the Subject is not placed first, as :—(a.) If a *Dependent Sentence* precede the *Principal* :—

*Ex.* Obwohl es auffallend scheint, hat er dennoch Recht.  
*Though it seems strange, yet he is right.*

(b.) If an *Adverb*, or any other word than the Subject be placed first for emphasis :—

*Ex.* Dennoch hat er Recht.  
*Notwithstanding he is right.*  
Den kenne ich ganz genau.  
*I know him very intimately.*

*Note.*—The Regular Order is not affected by the co-ordinative Conjunctions *und, oder, denn, aber, allin, sondern.* (See page 33.)

## B.

## IN DEPENDENT OR SUBORDINATE SENTENCES.

I. The *Finite Verb* stands last. (See III.)

*Ex.* wenn er dennoch Recht hat;  
*if he is right notwithstanding.*

II. *Infinitives* and *Participles* stand next before the *Finite Verb* :—

*Ex.* Ich glaube, daß er das Buch lesen wird.  
*I think he will read the book.*  
Ich glaube, daß er das Buch gelesen hat.  
*I think he has read the book.*

*Note 1.*—The conjunction *daß* is sometimes omitted and the *Dependent Sentence* then assumes the order of a *Principal*. *Ex.* Ich glaube, er hat das Buch gelesen.

*Note 2.*—If two *Participles* or an *Infinitive* and a *Participle* are connected together, they stand inversely to the English Order <sup>(a)</sup>.

*Ex.* weil der Brief den Tag vorher geschrieben worden war.  
*because the letter had been written the day before.*  
weil ich den Brief gestern geschrieben haben würde.  
*because I would have written the letter yesterday.*

*Note 3.*—The auxiliary of the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* thus standing last is commonly omitted.

*Ex.* wenn ich es nur gesehen (supply hätte)—*if I had only seen it.*

III. The *Finite Verb* precedes the Subject (*inverted order*), to express *Condition* or *Hypothesis*<sup>(b)</sup>, in lieu of the conjunction *wenn*, if :—

*Ex.* Hat er dennoch Recht, so ist das allerdings auffallend.  
*If he is right notwithstanding, it is certainly strange.*  
Regnet es, so bleibe ich zu Hause.  
*If it rains, I shall stay at home.*

*N.B.*—In this construction, the *Principal Sentence* is generally introduced by the word *so*.

C. IN THE ORATIO OBLIQUA, quoting another person's words or thoughts, the *Subjunctive Mood* is always used :—

*Ex.* Er sagte, er habe es vergessen. *He said he had forgotten it.*  
Er meint, daß ich nicht klug sei. *He thinks I am not prudent.*

In this construction, the *Tense* is retained in which the words or thoughts would have been originally put by the person so speaking or thinking.

Thus the English *Pluperfect* becomes in German the *Perfect*.

"	"	Conditional	"	"	Future.
"	"	Imperfect	"	"	Present.

<i>Ex.</i> He said, he had read.	Er sagte, er habe gelesen.
" he would read.	" er werde lesen.
" he was reading.	" er lese.

(a) In that case, the *Finite Verb* of the *Dependent Sentence* may be placed next before them, instead of standing last, as by Rule B. I.

*Ex.* weil der Brief den Tag vorher war geschrieben worden—weil ich den Brief gestern würde geschrieben haben.  
ich glaube nicht, daß er soll bestraft werden; *I don't think that he is to be punished.*  
das neue Haus, das er sich hat bauen lassen; *the new house that he has had built for himself.*

(b) The same mode of expression is used in English, *provided* the Verb of the *Dependent Sentence* be in the *Conditional Mood*.

*Ex.* Should it rain, I shall stay at home. *Should he object, you must not insist.*

# ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.



# ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

## I. (See page 2.) Distinguish between :

U and u—B and B—C and C—G and G—D and D—N and N.  
c and e—f and f—t and t—p and v—r and r—ß and þ

## II. (See page 5.) Write down the Feminine Forms of:

der Engländer, Englishman	der Fürst, prince	der Jude, Jew	der Nachbar,* neighbour	der Sklave,* slave
der Erbe, heir	der Gefährte, companion	der Koch, cook	der Riese, giant	der Tänzer, dancer
der Franzose, Frenchman	der Herzog,* duke	der König, king	der Sänger, singer	der Wohlthäter, benefactor
der Freund, friend	der Hirt, shepherd	der Künstler, artist	der Schwager, brother-in-law	der Zigeuner, gipsy

## III. (See page 5.) Write down the Diminutives of:

das Auge, eye	das Buch, book	die Katze, cat	das Pferd, horse	die Stadt, town
der Bach, brook	die Frau, woman	der Knabe, boy	die Rose, rose	die Stunde, hour
der Baum, tree	die Glocke, bell	der Kuchen, cake	das Schaf, sheep	der Tropfen, drop
die Blume, flower	der Hafen, hook	der Löffel, spoon	der Sohn, son	die Wolke, cloud

## IV. (See pages 8 and 9.) Decline the following Substantives :

der Apfel, apple	der Ofen, oven	die Hand, hand	das Feld, field	das Hospital, hospital
der Bär, bear	der Prinz, prince	die Kenntniß, knowledge	das Fürstenthum, principality	das Kissen, cushion
der Britte, Briton	der Russe, Russian	die Nacht, night	das Gefecht, fight	das Lämmlein, lambkin
der Fisch, fish	der Schüler, scholar	die Nadel, needle	das Gefilde, fields	das Ruder,† oar
der Geist, spirit	der Sohn, son	die Saat, seed	das Gemach, apartment	das Schaf, sheep
der Gesang, song	der Sperling, sparrow	die Schwalbe, swallow	das Gewächse, plants	das Thal, dale
der Hafen, haven	der Verlust,† loss	die Spur, trace	das Haar, hair	das Veilchen, violet
der Käfig, cage	der Wurm, worm	die Tochter, daughter	das Hinderniß, hindrance	das Werk, work

## V. (See pages 8 and 9.) Assign to their respective Declensions the following Substantives :

action, die Handlung	creature, das Geschöpf	god, der Gott	nation, das Volk	society, die Gesellschaft
animal, das Thier	danger, die Gefahr	habit(custom), die Gewohnheit	newspaper, die Zeitung	song, das Lied
army, das Heer	darling, der Liebling	hare, der Hase	notion, der Begriff	spark, der Funke
arrow, der Pfeil	day, der Tag	head, der Kopf	occasion, die Gelegenheit	spectre, das Gespenst
art, die Kunst	debt, die Schuld	heap, der Haufe	passion, die Leidenschaft	star, der Stern
artist, der Künstler	discovery, die Entdeckung	hero, der Held	peach, der Pfirsich	stocking, der Strumpf
attempt, der Versuch†	ditch, der Graben	hope, die Hoffnung	pen, die Feder	stranger, der Frembling
battle, die Schlacht	dog, der Hund†	horse, das Pferd	poem, das Gedicht	street, die Straße
bird, der Vogel	dream, der Traum	hour, die Stunde	portrait, das Bildniß	table, der Tisch
book, das Buch	duchy, das Herzogthum	house, das Haus	prayer, das Gebet	tailor, der Schneider
business, das Geschäft	duty, die Pflicht	image, das Bild	present (gift), das Geschenk	thought, der Gedanke
carpet, der Teppich	eagle, der Adler†	island, die Insel	prince, der Prinz	time, die Zeit
child, das Kind	Englishman, der Engländer	Jewess, die Jüdin	prison, das Gefängniß	tooth, der Zahn
Christian, der Christ	ensign, der Fähnrich	key, der Schlüssel	property, das Eigenthum	tower, der Thurm
church, die Kirche	event, das Ereigniß	king, der König	pupil, der Jübling	town, die Stadt
certificate, das Zeugniß	exertion, die Bemühung	knight, der Ritter	room (chamber), das Zimmer	train, der Zug
chair, der Stuhl	faith, der Glaube	law, das Gesetz	rein, der Zügel	treasure, der Schatz
cloud, die Wolke	favourite, der Günstling	letter, der Brief	riddle, das Räthsel	tree, der Baum
citizen, der Bürger	flower, die Blume	malady, die Krankheit	sailor, der Matrose	vein, die Ader
combat, der Kampf	foe, der Feind	man (homo), der Mensch	science, die Wissenschaft	village, das Dorf
command, der Befehl	forest, der Wald	man (vir), der Mann	secret, das Geheimniß	virtue, die Tugend
commandment, das Gebot	fork, die Gabel	meadow, die Wiese	shepherd, der Hirt	vow, das Gelübde
count, der Graf	fowl, das Huhn	mind, der Geist	ship, das Schiff	want, das Bedürfniß
countess, die Gräfin	friend, der Freund	monster, das Schœusal	shoe, der Schuh†	way, der Weg
country, die Gegend	garden, der Garten	mother, die Mutter	shore, das Ufer	window, das Fenster
court, der Hof	giant, der Riese	mountain, der Berg	sign, das Zeichen	wish, der Wunsch
courtier, der Höfling	girl, das Mädchen	nail, der Nagel	sister, die Schwester	witness, der Zeuge
crane, der Kranich†	glass, das Glas	name, der Name	smell, die Geruch	woman, die Frau

\* These Substantives are not modified in the Feminine.

† These Substantives are not modified in the Plural.



## ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

## VI. Write down the Genitive Singular and Nominative Plural of the following Substantives : (See pages 8 and 9.)

der Auftritt, scene	der Heide, pagan	der Regenbogen,* rainbow	der Überrock, great-coat
der Aufzug, act (of a play)	die Heide, health	der Regenschirm, umbrella	der Unterrock, petticoat
das Auge, eye	das Nachthemd, night-shirt	der Rosenstock, rose-tree	der Unterthan, subject
der Band, volume	das Herz, heart	das Schlafzimmer, bedroom	der Wetter, cousin
das Band, ribbon	die Jahreszeit, season	der Sonnenstrahl, sunbeam	die Vorstadt, suburb
der Bauer, peasant	der Kirschbaum, cherry-tree	die Stiefmutter, stepmother	der Vortheil, advantage
der Einwohner,* inhabitant	das Lebensmittel, victuals	der Thor, fool	das Wort, word
der Entwurf, project	das Mitglied, member	das Thor, gate	das Wörterbuch, dictionary
das Federmesser, penknife	der Nachbar, neighbour	die Uhrkette, watch-chain	der Zeitgenoss, contemporary
der Fingerhut, thimble	der Pantoffel, slipper	der Umstand, circumstance	der Zufall, accident

## VII. Decline in both Numbers : (See Notes b and c, page 11.)

this house (Haus, n.)	her dress (Kleid, n.)	such creature (Geschöpf, n.)	my horse (Pferd, n.)
my tailor (Schneider, m.)	that courtier (Höfling, m.)	no hill (Hügel, m.)	which boy (Knabe, m.)
that flower (Blume, f.)	their church (Kirche, f.)	this princess (Fürstin, f.)	thy sister (Schwester, f.)
no law (Gesetz, n.)	this sacrifice (Opfer, n.)	his business (Geschäft, n.)	her window (Fenster, n.)
which stone (Stein, m.)	our son (Sohn, m.)	which hero (Held, m.)	no lion (Löwe, m.)

## VIII. Decline : (See page 10 ; and on page 11 the three Rules and Observation 1.)

a severe judge (streng, Richter, m.)	yonder merry boy (lustig, Knabe, m.)	great wealth (groß, Reichthum, m.)
this lovely dale (lieblich, Thal, n.)	English beer (englisch, Bier, n.)	their new house (neu, Haus, n.)
evil deed (böß, That, f.)	our proud banner (stolz, Fahne, f.)	such pure joy (rein, Freude, f.)
yonder gloomy convent (düster, Kloster, n.)	a German book (deutsch, Buch, n.)	happy child (glücklich, Kind, n.)
red wine (roth, Wein, m.)	this bold swimmer (kühn, Schwimmer, m.)	my faithful friend (treu, Freund, m.)
thy silver fork (silbern, Gabel, f.)	good custom (gut, Gewohnheit, f.)	this painful duty (peinlich, Pflicht, f.)
important affair (wichtig, Geschäft, n.)	that mighty nation (mächtig, Volk, n.)	her silent prayer (still, Gebet, n.)
this pretty island (hübsch, Insel, f.)	our small town (klein, Stadt, f.)	new hope (neu, Hoffnung, f.)
no happy look (froh, Blick, m.)	deep sorrow (tief, Schmerz, m.)	such bloody war (blutig, Krieg, m.)

## IX. Decline : (See Observations, page 11.)

a valiant, old hero (alt, tapfer, Held, m.)	no rare plant (selten, Pflanze, f.)
her bright, sparkling eye (klar, funkelnd, Auge, n.)	a few <sup>(a)</sup> new books (neu, Buch, n.)
this beautiful, brilliant colour (schön, glänzend, Farbe, f.)	several <sup>(c)</sup> Roman Emperors (römisch, Kaiser, m.)
a new German song (neu, deutsch, Lied, n.)	a nice, cheerful girl (artig, heiter, Mädchen, n.)
this his old friend (alt, Freund, m.)	her sweet, gentle voice (süß, sanft, Stimme, f.)
many <sup>(a)</sup> young people (jung, Leute, pl.)	this my beloved child (geliebt, Kind, n.)
such dark, gloomy night (dunkel, finster, Nacht, f.)	many <sup>(a)</sup> a precious vessel (kostbar, Geschirr, n.)
their neat little cottage (nieblich, klein, Landhäuschen, n.)	that merry young student (lustig, jung, Student, m.)

## X. Decline : (See page 12.)

thy best horse (Pferd, n.)	our youngest sister (jung, Schwester, f.)	the shortest way (kurz, Weg, m.)
a smaller table (klein, Tisch, m.)	the greatest secret (Geheimniß, n.)	a finer flower (schön, Blume, f.)
the highest point (Spitze, f.)	a higher mountain (Perg, m.)	the nearest village (Dorf, n.)
no better medium (Mittel, n.)	the brightest star (hell, Stern, m.)	a longer speech (lang, Rede, f.)

## XI. Express in German : (See Cardinal Numbers, page 14.)

25, 32, 41, 47, 53, 56, 66, 71, 74, 85, 89, 98, 110, 116, 144, 217, 300, 414, 530, 611, 2019, 3412, 5050, 6066, 1874.

\* These are not modified in the Plural.

(a) See 7, page 15.

(b) See 4, page 15.

(c) See 8, page 15.

# ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

XII. Express in German : (See page 14, Rules 6, 7, and 9.)

- (a.) At half-past two ; at a quarter to two ; at a quarter past four ; it is eight o'clock ; it is forty minutes past seven ; it is a quarter to five ; at half-past nine ; it is a quarter past three ; at what o'clock ? at three, and at half-past four.  
 (b.) On the 1st of June ; on the 9th of January ; on the 27th of October ; on the 31st of December ; on the 18th of March ; on the 22d of May ; on the 30th of April ; on the 16th of February ; on the 23d of July.

XIII. Conjugate : (See page 20, Weak Conjugation.)

(a.) With Auxiliary sein	(b.) With Auxiliary haben			
eilen, to hasten	bauen, to build	füllen, to fill	meinen, to think	streuen, to strew
folgen, to follow	blühen, to bloom	hoffen, to hope	merken, to mark	theilen, to divide
landen, to land	danfen, to thank	kaufen, to buy	pflücken, to pluck	träumen, to dream
reisen, to travel	fehlen, to fail	lachen, to laugh	sagen, to say	weinen, to weep
rücken, to move	fischen, to fish	machen, to make	schenken, to give	zeigen, to show
schlüpfen, to slip	fühlen, to feel	malen, to paint	spielen, to play	zielen, to aim

XIV. Write out the Past Participle and the Simple Tenses Indicative of the following Verbs : (See 6, and Note a, page 21.)

arbeiten, to work	laden, to load	rechnen, to count	schützen, to protect	trösten, to comfort
baden, to bathe	leugnen, to deny	reizen, to irritate	speisen, to dine	wünschen, to wish
grüßen, to greet	öffnen, to open	schätzen, to value	tanzen, to dance	zeichnen, to draw

XV. Write out both Participles and any two Simple Tenses of the Verbs : (See Note b, page 21.)

ändern, to alter	handeln, to deal	rudern, to row	segeln, to sail	wandern, to wander
bessern, to better	lächeln, to smile	schmeicheln, to flatter	stammern, to stammer	wechseln, to exchange
betteln, to beg	opfern, to sacrifice	schütteln, to shake	tadeln, to blame	zittern, to tremble

XVI. Conjugate in the Passive Voice : (See page 26.)

achten, to esteem	führen, to conduct	leiten, to lead	schicken, to send	stören, to disturb
anken, to thank	fürchten, to fear	lieben, to love	schmeicheln, to flatter	suchen, to seek
drohen, to threaten	glauben, to believe	prüfen, to prove	schonen, to spare	tadeln, to blame
ehren, to honour	hassen, to hate	rauben, to rob	segnen, to bless	trösten, to comfort
folgen, to follow	hören, to hear	richten, to judge	stellen, to place	züchtigen, to chastise

XVII. (See page 20, Strong Conjugation ; and page 23.)

Write out the 1st Person Imperfect Ind., the Past Participle, and the Present Indic. in full, of the following Verbs :

1. (like fingen)	binden, to bind	flingen, to sound	ringen, to wrestle	schlingen, to slay	finden, to find
2. (like sehen)	sinfen, to sink	springen, to spring	trinken, to drink	winden, to wind	zwingen, to force
	meffen, to measure	lesen, to read	geben, to give	genesen, to recover	geschehen, to happen (Impera.)
3. (like frieren)	fressen, to eat (of beasts)	liegen, to lie	bitten, to beg	treten, to tread	vergeffen, to forget
	bewegen, to induce	fliegen, to flee	fliehen, to flee	fließen, to flow	genießen, to enjoy
	heben, to lift	kriechen, to creep	lügen, to tell lies	riechen, to smell	schießen, to shoot
4. (like sprechen)	schließen, to shut	schwören, to swear	verlieren, to lose	sechten, to fight	flechten, to plait
	befehlen, to command	brechen, to break	spinnen, to spin	helfen, to help	sinnen, to think
	empfehlen, to recommend	stechen, to sting	sterben, to die	treffen, to hit	werfen, to throw
5. (like beißen)	greifen, to seize	leiden, to suffer	reißen, to tear	reiten, to ride	schleichen, to sneak
	schmeißen, to throw	schneiden, to cut	schreiten, to stride	streiten, to contend	weichen, to yield
6. (like scheinen)	scheiden, to separate	leihen, to lend	preisen, to praise	bleiben, to remain	reiben, to rub
	schreiben, to write	schreien, to scream	steigen, to mount	treiben, to drive	weisen, to show
7. (like waschen)	graben, to dig	laden, to load	schlagen, to beat	tragen, to carry	waschen, to wash
8. (like fallen)	fangen, to catch	halten, to hold	hängen, to hang	heißen, to be called	lassen, to let
	laufen, to run	rathen, to advise	rufen, to call	schlafen, to sleep	stoßen, to push

The names of months : Januar  
Februar

März  
April

Mai  
Juni

Juli  
August

September  
October

November  
December

## ELEMENTARY EXERCISES.

XVIII. Write out in full one Simple and one Compound Tense of the Verbs : (See page 27.)

(a.) with Accusative of Reflective Pronoun.	sich sehnen, to long	sich befeissen, to endeavour	sich rühmen, to boast
	sich verbeugen, to bow	sich üben, to practise	sich ankleiden, to dress
	sich freuen, to rejoice	sich aufhalten, to sojourn	sich wundern, to wonder
	sich auszeichnen, to distinguish one's-self	sich fassen, to compose one's-self	sich beeilen, to hasten
(b.) with Dative of Reflective Pronoun.	sich denken, to fancy	sich anmaßen, to presume	sich vorstellen, to fancy
	sich vornehmen, to intend	sich getrauen, to dare	sich einbilden, to imagine

XIX. Write out in full any Simple Tense and the Past Participle of : (See page 28.)

austheilen, to distribute	lösmachen, to lose	ausbessern, to repair	nachahmen, to imitate	befuchen, to visit
mittheilen, to communicate	aufmachen, to open	verdienen, to deserve	zerstreuen, to disperse	erlauben, to permit
einpacken, to pack up	zumachen, to shut	einführen, to introduce	ablegen, to lay aside	einschiffen, to embark
versichern, to assure	entdecken, to discover	bereden, to persuade	fortführen, to lead off	verlangen, to desire
opfern, to sacrifice	mißgönnen, to grudge	erobern, to conquer	vertrauen, to confide	anzünden, to kindle
zerstören, to destroy	abholen, to fetch away	anflagen, to accuse	austrüsten, to arm	entsagen, to renounce

XX. Write out in full the Singular of the Present and Imperfect Indicative, and the Past Participle of : (See page 28.)

zugeben, to concede	erfinden, to invent	beistehen, to assist	erscheinen, to appear	aussehen, to look, appear
zerbrechen, to break	beweisen, to prove	enthalten, to contain	einschlafen, to fall asleep	widerprechen, to contradict
anfangen, to begin	losprechen, to acquit	abrathe, to dissuade	begreifen, to comprehend	fortlaufen, to run off
einladen, to invite	weggehen, to go away	vergleichen, to compare	aufheben, to pick up	einsingen, to sing to sleep
vergeben, to forgive	absteigen, to alight	zerreißen, to tear	nachdenken, to reflect	entwerfen, to design
zubringen, to pass (time)	widerlegen, to refute	vorziehen, to prefer	empfinden, to feel	verwerfen, to reject

XXI. Which of the following Verbs are Separable and which Inseparable? Give the reason in each case. (See pages 28 and 29.)

durchbringen, to force through	übertreten, to step over	untergehen, to set, to sink	umgehen, to go round
durchdringen, to penetrate	übertreten, to transgress	untergehen, to undergo	umgehen, to avoid
einschließen, to enclose	unterbringen, to provide for	durchstreichen, to strike out	überfließen, to flow over
überlegen, to consider	widerstehen, to resist	frühstücken, to breakfast	vollführen, to execute
wahrsagen, to prophesy	durchirren, to wander through	wiederholen, to repeat	durchgehen, to escape
vollbringen, to accomplish	hintergehen, to deceive	umwerfen, to upset	mutmaßen, to presume
umkommen, to perish	handhaben, to handle	vollenben, to finish	widerlegen, to refute
widerrufen, to retract	umkleiden, to change dress	untersagen, to interdict	durchlassen, to let through

XXII. Write down the six Verbs of Mood : Infinitive, 1st Person Imperfect Ind., Past Participle, and the Present Indicative in full.

XXIII. Write down the English, the 1st Person Imperfect Ind., the Past Participle, and the 2d Person Sing. Imperative of :

sein	gehen	nehmen	hauen	brechen	müssen	ziehen	lügen
schmelzen	gießen	bringen	mögen	denken	rufen	sohlen	liegen
treten	dürfen	kennen	geben	wissen	werden	senden	rathen
essen	heißen	salzen	braten	thun	stehen	fallen	heirathen
nennen	können	schreiben	sitzen	mahlen	zeichnen	wollen	vergessen
befehlen	laufen	stoßen	reiten	lassen	leiden	schreiben	gewinnen



